The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO 2930. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Tennessee Gone Overwhelmingly for the Union.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Convention of the Seceded States at Montgomery.

The Constitution and the Executive Officers for the Southern Confederacy.

Jeff. Davis for President and Alex. H. Stephens for Vice-President.

Georgia Undertakes Reprisals against New-York.

Seizure of Five Vessels in the Harbor of Savannah.

EFFECT IN NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON.

THE VESSELS RETURNED TO THE OWNERS.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

TENNESSEE FOR THE UNION.

The Tennessee Delegation are in receipt of dispatches, to-day, showing the result of the election in that State yesterday. The Union men have carried everything before them by overwhelming majorities. The Union men of the South here express great satisfaction at this result. In Mr. STOKES' District one county gave 5,700 for Union, and only 675 for Secession. The Union members from Tennessee, Messrs. STOKES, HATTON, QUARLES and NELSON, have been warmly congratulated here on all hands upon this victory. It is regarded here as a strong indorsement of ANDREW JOHNSON, against whom the fight has been very bitter, and oftentimes grossly insulting.

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

Judge ALLEN, of the Massachusetts delegation of the Peace Convention, arrived last night, and the representation is now complete. The Peace Convention yesterday passed a resolution, binding all members not to tell even their opinions of what is likely to occur in Convention, nor express their sentiments upon any proposition in such a manner as to expose what had or would be likely to be discussed, or as to the probability of the adoption of any particular measure. From conversation to-night with one of them least disposed to concession or compromise, I am convinced that there will be a strong effort to close some proposition during the present week, but others of them say the Convention may continue for several weeks. The general feeling is quite hopeful this evening. The best feeling prevails. The views of delegations continue to be made known. Messrs. CHASE and HITCHCOCK ignore all compromise until after the inauguration, without pledges as to what they would then be willing to do. Messrs. EWING and GROESBECK favor the Border-State proposition as the only one likely to succeed. Messrs. WRIGHT and BACKUS rather lean towards, and HORTON expresses, conservative views. The Connecticut delegation is equally divided between compromise and no compromise. The Maryland men, under the lead of REVERDY JOHNSON, are to-night confident of a successful result in convention.

THE MONTGOMERY CONVENTION.

Dispatches received here to-day, state that the Montgomery Convention have elected JEFFERSON DAVIS President, and ALEX. H. STEPHENS Vice-President, of the Provisional Government for one year. It is believed that Mr. STEPHENS' election is a forced one; that he did not desire it, and will accept it only for the purpose of exerting his influence for reconstruction and reunion. Of course, the object of Gen. DAVIS and his ilk in electing Mr. STEPHENS is, to secure to their policy all the conservative elements, and thus prevent a revulsion of sentiment, which would ultimately overthrow themselves.

THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER.

It is freely stated in high secession circles here, that Fort Sumter is to be attacked some time this week. This is not probable, in view of the fact that the Montgomery Convention has just adopted the Constitution of the United States for the Southern Confederacy, which devolves the war-making power on Congress. Col. HAYNE, before leaving, was decided in the declaration that no assault on Fort Sumter would be made until by order of the Southern Confederacy. Nevertheless, great anxiety is felt here on the subject.

RUMORED RESIGNATION OF MAJ. CHASE.

It is stated, on apparently good authority, that Maj. CHASE, commander of the State forces at Pensacola, has resigned, having become disgusted. He refuses longer to be a party to so ludicrous a farce.

THE SEIZURE OF NEW-YORK SHIPS.

The seizure of the ships at Savannah will probably cause the passage promptly to-morrow of Mr. COCHRANE'S bill for the collection of the revenues in the seceding States, which will enable the entire closing of all seceding ports to foreign commerce. It does not interfere with the coasting trade, but, on the contrary, will have the effect of stimulating it. Under its operation, six steamers would be required between New-York and New-Orleans, where one now runs, as all the foreign trade with the seceding States would be carried on coastwise, *via* New-York City.

A COMMISSION WITHHELD.

Gen. WEIGHTMAN, of the District Militia, refused a commission to Capt. SCHAEFFER, yesterday, under the following circumstances: Capt. SCHAEFFER had been notified to call at Gen. WEIGHTMAN'S office and receive his commission. When he reported himself, Gen. WEIGHTMAN inquired, "If Maryland were to secede, and you were ordered by your superior to make war on her, what would you do, Captain?" Capt. SCHAEFFER frankly responded, "Maryland, Sir, is my native State, and should I ever be in the unfortunate position you have supposed, I should resign my commission." "Then, Captain, you cannot have it," rejoined the General. Capt. SCHAEFFER appealed to Secretary HOLT, and protested against such a test being applied to him, which, if applied to all, he claimed, would vacate four-fifths of the commissions in the District Militia. He declared that he and his company, the Crack Rifle Corps, were ready to repel any invasion of the District from any quarter whatever, but he could say no more. The usual oath he was ready to take. Mr. HOLT sustained the action of Gen. WEIGHTMAN, and the case is now pending before the President.

AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

Gen. SCOTT has ordered all the forces in the District to be ready to perform duty on the 12th inst., the day previous to the counting of the electoral votes in the House. No difficulty is anticipated, however.

SCHUYLER COLFAX AND THE CABINET.

Recent letters from highly influential sources in the West, received in this city, indicate a strong probability that Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX will be selected for Mr. LINCOLN'S Postmaster-General. His popularity as a candidate increases, instead of diminishing, by lapse of time. No positive decision by the President elect is expected, however, until after his arrival at Washington. Mr. COLFAX'S selection would be hailed with delight by the entire Press, and by all "Young America" in the Republican Party.

THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

Rumors are afloat relating to some new scheme for reopening the Tehuantepec route to California. It is said that several millions of capital have been already subscribed in your City, and that DUNCAN SHERMAN & Co. are in some way engaged in the matter. What's in the wind?

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The contest is very severe between the Senate and House on disagreeing votes on the amendments to the Deficiency bill. A decided majority of the Senate will insist on the appropriation for the purchase of certain privileges of the Chiriqui Improvement Company, even if it results in the loss of the entire bill by a disagreement of the House. A new Committee of Conference on the subject will probably be ordered to-morrow, when an amendment will be proposed providing that the appropriation shall not be expended until the Company aforesaid shall have executed good and sufficient bonds to deliver to Government vessels on the Pacific all coal required by them for two years at half the price now paid by the Government. Senators claim that this arrangement will save the Government in two years $60,000 more than it pays for the coaling and other privileges contracted for by the Navy Department. It is likely to prevail.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE TARIFF.

An effort will be made, to-morrow, to pass the Pacific Railroad bill in the House, just as it came from the Senate. It seems altogether probable now that the Senate will strike out the Warehousing section of MORRILL'S Tariff bill, and pass it with other amendments.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CASS.

Gen. CASS is packing up to remove to Detroit, but will remain until after Mr. LINCOLN'S inauguration, as it will be the last he expects to live to see.

THE KILLING OF JOSEPH L. WHITE.

The State Department is preparing instructions for Mr. DIMITRY, our Minister in Nicaragua, touching the trial of GAVITT for killing JOSEPH L. WHITE.

GOV. FLOYD'S TRIAL.

Ex-Gov. FLOYD will be here next week to submit himself to the criminal laws of this District. He pronounces all the charges frivolous and malicious, and instigated by Ex-Secretary THOMPSON, aided by the Administration.

RUSSELL'S CASE.

The case of RUSSELL was up in Court yesterday upon a motion to quash the proceedings under the law of 1857, exempting witnesses before Congressional Investigating Committees from criminal prosecution, as noted recently in the TIMES' correspondence. The Committee was sent for to testify to the fact that RUSSELL summoned them as witnesses, but all of them failed to appear and declined to do so until their report is made. The Court therefore adjourned the case until March next. I am informed that the highest official legal authority in the District says the motion is well taken and will probably be sustained by the Court. The Committee did not discover this law until three days after RUSSELL testified before them. The report of the Special Committee is nearly completed, and will come up in the House sometime this week if opportunity is afforded.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Certain distinguished Virginians telegraphed Gov. PICKENS requesting him still to forbear assaulting Fort Sumter. The Governor replies that he would take into respectful consideration any suggestions from them, but he could give no definite answer until he shall receive the President's communication, and ascertain the grounds of the latter's refusal to surrender Fort Sumter.

The letter of Col. HAYNE, in rejoinder to the President's reply through the Secretary of War, was not received by the President until after the special message and accompanying documents were yesterday ready for transmission to Congress. If the President had deemed proper to answer the rejoinder, it, together with the reply, would have been included in the documents. Col. HAYNE having left the city early yesterday morning, his rejoinder was returned to him through the mail, addressed to Charleston, S.C.

The President has approved and signed the Twenty-five Million Loan bill, which passed both Houses as originally reported, with amendments providing that the revenue from the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860, or so much as may be deemed necessary shall be applied to the redemption of Treasury Notes issued under the act of last December, and for no other purpose.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchange at par the bonds of the United States for said Treasury Notes at legal interest, and shall not be obliged to accept the most favorable bids as provided for, unless he shall consider them advantageous to the United States; and any portion of said loan not taken under the first advertisement, he may again advertise, according to his discretion.

Secretary DIX has received a dispatch from the Assistant-Treasurer and Collector at New-Orleans, in reply to one from him, stating that Louisiana had taken possession of the Mint and other property on the 31st of January, and that they resigned on that day. It is understood that they have taken the oath of allegiance to the State of Louisiana.

Col. JUDGE has seen the President, who received him as a distinguished citizen of Alabama, but not, of course, recognizing him in an official capacity, nor could the President agree to enter into any discussion whatever relative to the object of his mission,—namely, to negotiate for the transfer of the arsenals and other public property belonging to the United States within the limits of the State of Alabama.

Nearly all the late five million loan has been paid into the Treasury, and very much of it has been already disbursed.

RUSSELL'S trial has been postponed till the March Term of the United States Supreme Court, although his counsel were ready and anxious to proceed with it now.

Mr. MORRIS, of Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on the Indian Bonds Abstraction, has declined to testify in Court, as the report on the subject will be made in the course of a few days.

ALEX. W. RUSSELL, of the District of Columbia, and SAM'L A. COOLY, of Connecticut, have been appointed Paymasters in the Navy; and Rev. DABNEY BALL, of Maryland, Chaplain in the Navy.

IMPORTANT FROM MONTGOMERY.

Proceedings of the Seceders' Convention.

THE CONSTITUTION AS ADOPTED.

FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Friday, Feb. 8.

The Congress was in secret session four hours to-day, and met again to-night, and has probably achieved important results, which will be made known to-morrow. The only public session was half an hour this morning consumed in prayer and some formal business resolutions. Gen. HENNINGSEN is here.

MONTGOMERY, Saturday, Feb. 9—3 A. M.

The Convention have just got through with preparing the first copy for the printer of the Provisional Constitution. Its title is: "The Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America." It follows in the main the Constitution of the old Union. The preamble reads as follows:

We, the Deputies of the sovereign and independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, to continue one year from the inauguration of the President, or until a permanent Constitution or Confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichsoever shall first occur.

The Seventh section, First article, is as follows:

The importation of African negroes from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of the United States is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same.

Article second—Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Confederacy.

Article fourth of the third clause of the second section says:

A slave in one State escaping to another shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave may be found; and in case of any abduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of slave, and all costs and expenses, shall be made to the party by the State in which such abduction or rescue shall take place.

Article sixth, of the second clause, says:

The Government hereby instituted shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and Public Debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.

The tariff clause provides that the Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises for revenue necessary to pay the debts and carry on the Government of the Confederacy, and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederacy.

All the other portions of the Constitution are almost identical with the Constitution of the United States.

The Constitution was adopted unanimously last night at 10½ o'clock.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, (Ala.,) Saturday, Feb. 9.

Unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings of the Southern Congress to-day.

The hall of the Convention, and the gallery were crowded with spectators.

Mr. MEMMINGER presented a beautiful model flag, made by the ladies of South Carolina.

This flag has a blue cross on a red field. Seven stars were on the flag. It was highly admired.

Mr. MEMMINGER also presented another model flag, made by a gentleman of Charleston. It has a cross and fifteen stars on a field of stripes.

A Committee was appointed to report on a flag, a seal, a coat of arms and a motto for the Southern Confederacy.

The President was directed to appoint Committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval Affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce and on Patents.

Honorable JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, was then elected President, and Honorable ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy. The vote was unanimous.

A resolution was adopted for appointing a Committee of three Alabama Deputies to inquire and report on what terms suitable buildings in Montgomery, for the use of the several Executive Departments of the Confederacy under the Provisional Government, could be had.

An ordinance was passed continuing in force, until repealed or altered by the Southern Congress, all laws of the United States in force or use on the 1st of November last.

It is understood that under this law a tariff will be laid on all goods brought from the United States.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Finance to report promptly a tariff for raising revenue for the support of the Government.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee to report a Constitution for the permanent government of the Confederacy.

The Congress was about two hours in secret session, and the rest of the proceedings were conducted openly.

A grand demonstration is going on here this evening.

A complimentary serenade was given to Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, which he responded to in a very eloquent speech.

Messrs. CHESNUT and KEITT, of South Carolina, CONRAD, of Louisiana, and others, also spoke very eloquently.

The demonstration is still progressing. One hundred guns were fired on Capitol Hill this afternoon for the Southern Confederacy.

A strong and vigorous Government will go into immediate operation, with full powers and ample funds. No proposition for compromise or reconstruction will be entertained. The Congress will remain in session to make all necessary laws.

FULL REPORTS RECEIVED BY MAIL.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb 4.

The Convention met to day at half-past twelve o'clock in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol.

Mr. W. P. CHILTON, of Alabama, called the Convention to order and moved that the Hon. R. M. BARNWELL, of South Carolina, be delegated as Temporary Chairman. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BARNWELL took the chair, thanked the Convention, and called upon Rev. Dr. BASIL MANLY to offer a prayer.

After the prayer, the Chairman stated that the first business of the Convention was to provide for its permanent organization.

Mr. SHORTER—I move that A. R. LAMAR, Esq., of Georgia, be appointed Temporary Secretary. Adopted.

Mr. MEMMINGER—I move that the deputies from the several States, in alphabetical order, present their credentials to the Secretary, and also sign their names to the roll of the Convention. Adopted.

The deputies then proceeded to comply with the resolution, as follows:

Alabama.—R. W. Walker, R. H. Smith, J. L. M. Curry W. P. Chilton, S. F. Hale Colon, J McRae, Jno. Gill Shorter, David P. Lewis, Thomas Fearn.

Florida.—James B. Owens, J. Patton Anderson—(Jackson Morton was not present.)

Georgia.—Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb, F. S. Bartow, M. J. Crawford, E. A. Nesbit, B. H. Hill, A. R. Wright, Thomas R. R. Cobb, A. H. Kenan, A. H. Stephens.

Louisiana.—John Perkins, Jr., A. Declouet, Charles M. Conrad, D. F. Kenner, G. E. Sparrow, Henry Marshall.

Mississippi.—W. P. Harris, Walter Brooke, N. S. Wilson, A. M. Clayton, W. S. Barry, J. T. Harrison.

South Carolina.—R. B. Rhett, R. W. Barnwell, L. M. Keitt, James Chesnutt, Jr., C. G. Memminger, W. Porcher Miles, Thomas J. Withers, W. W. Boyce.

The Chairman stated that the deputies had handed in their credentials and had signed the roll, and stated that the Convention was ready for further business.

Mr. RHETT—I think our proper course is to elect a President of the Convention. On the part of the deputies from South Carolina I present the name of a gentleman for that office who has been illustrious on the arena of the General Government, whose name is coextensive with the length and breadth of this whole country. I nominate Hon. HOWELL COBB, of Georgia, for President of this Convention. [Applause] I am sure that his election will be unanimous. I therefore propose that he be declared President by acclamation.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. RHETT—I move that a Committee of three be appointed to inform Mr. COBB of his election.

Mr. COBB, on taking the Chair, addressed the Convention as follows:

Accept, Gentlemen of the Convention, my sincere thanks for the honor which you have conferred on me. I shall endeavor, by a faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of the chair, to merit, in some degree at least, the confidence which you have reposed in me. The occasion which assembles us together is one of no ordinary character. We meet as the representatives of sovereign and independent States, who, by their solemn judgment, have dissolved all the political associations which connected them with the Government of the United States. Of the causes which have led to this decision it is unnecessary now to speak; it is enough to announce that by the judgment of our constituents they have been ample and sufficient. It is now a fact, irrevocable fact—the separation is perfect, complete and perpetual [Applause] The great duty is now imposed on us to provide for these States a Government for their future security and protection. We can and should extend to our sister States—who are identified with us in interest, feeling and institutions—a cordial invitation to unite with us in a common destiny, desirous, at the same time, of maintaining with the rest of our late confederates, as with the world, the most peaceful relations, both political and commercial. Our responsibilities, gentlemen, are great, and I doubt not we shall prove equal to the occasion. Let us assume all the responsibility which may be necessary for the successful completion of the great work committed to our trust, placing before our countrymen and the world our acts and their results as the justification of the course which we may adopt. With a consciousness of the justice of our cause, and with a confidence in the guidance and blessings of a kind Providence, we will this day inaugurate for the South a new era of peace, security and prosperity. [Applause]

After routine business, the Convention then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

The nomination of J. J. HOOPER, for Secretary, was then made by acclamation.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Feb. 5.

The Congress met to-day, at noon. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, of St. John's Church.

The Secretary was authorized to appoint an Assistant Secretary and a Journalizing Clerk.

Mr. STEPHENS—The Committee on Rules have authorized me to submit a report which, for the convenience of members, has been printed and laid upon their desks. These rules have been selected by the Committee from the Rules of the House of Representatives, as well as those of the Senate of the United States, with some from JEFFERSON'S manual, and some few original ones which the Committee regarded necessary for this body. The Secretary will please read them from the printed copy.

Mr. CURRY—I submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That Messrs. SHORTER & REED be appointed Printers to this Congress, while it holds its session in Montgomery, and that they shall do the work in the same style and for the same compensation they received for the printing for the Alabama State Convention. Adopted.

Mr. NISBET—I submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reverend clergy of this city be, and they are hereby, invited to open the sessions of this Convention with prayer, and that a Committee of three be selected from the Alabama Convention to extend to them this invitation, and to arrange with them for the performance of the service. Adopted.

Mr. STEPHENS—I move that the hour of 12 o'clock be fixed upon as the time for regular meeting. Adopted.

The States were called in order, and when the Secretary called the State of South Carolina, Mr. MEMMINGER presented the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this Convention deem it expedient forthwith to form a confederacy of the States which have seceded from the federal Union; and that a committee be appointed to report a plan for a provisional government upon the basis of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen members be appointed as follows, viz.: The chairman by the Convention, and two members from each State, to be nominated by the deputies of that State.

Resolved, That all propositions in reference to a provisional government be referred to this committee.

Mr. STEPHENS—I move to strike out of the resolutions the word "Convention" wherever it occurs, and substitute the word "Congress."

Mr. MEMMINGER—I have no objection to the change proposed.

Mr. BARTOW—I offer the following resolutions as a substitute for those presented by the gentleman from South Carolina:

Whereas, The States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana have dissevered the political ties which bound them to a compact known as the United States of America, and, through duly authorized delegates, are now assembled in Congress to provide measures for the welfare of those States and to establish an enduring Government, whereby their rights may be maintained; and

Whereas, It is important that a Provisional Government shall be formed before a permanent one can be constructed; therefore,

Resolved, That the President appoint a Committee of one from each State, to report a plan for a Provisional Government as soon as possible.

The Congress went into secret session at 12¾ o'clock P. M.

MINISTERS TO EUROPE APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Some of the members of the Montgomery Congress have just advised their secession friends here, that Commissioners or Ministers have been appointed to represent the interests of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

REJOICING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The President of the Louisiana State Convention announced to-day that information by telegraphic dispatch had been received of the election of JEFFERSON DAVIS for President, and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS for Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Southern Confederacy. Tremendous and prolonged applause greeted the announcement from the galleries and the lobbies. Resolutions were immediately offered cordially approving the action of the Montgomery Convention, and passed unanimously, and a resolution to fire a salute in honor of the Southern President and Vice-President elect, unanimously passed the Convention. One hundred guns were fired, and great enthusiasm and rejoicing prevails.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUTENANTS RODGERS AND SCHUMACKER.

Lieutenants RODGERS and SCHUMACKER, of the United States revenue cutter *Lewis Cass*, before she was seized by the Secessionists at Mobile, arrived in this City yesterday morning, on the steamer *Mount Vernon*, from Savannah. They report that her Captain, who so willingly allowed her to be seized, has been reinstated by the State authorities.

REPRISALS BY GEORGIA.

SEIZURE OF FIVE NEW-YORK VESSELS AT SAVANNAH.

The Governor of Georgia has initiated the policy of reprisal, laid down in his recent message, by the seizure of five vessels owned in New-York. The following dispatch, received here on Saturday, tells the story:

SAVANNAH, Friday, Feb. 8.

Col. LAUTON to-day, under orders of the Governor, seized five vessels, owned in New-York, namely:

Brig *W. R. Kibby.*
Brig *Golden Lead.*
Bark *Adjuster.*
Bark *C. Colden Murray.*
Schooner *Julia A. Hallock.*

The measure is an immediate application of the *lex talionis* to the action of the New-York authorities in the seizure of arms shipped for Southern ports. Gov. BROWN, in his message to the Legislature of Georgia, on the 7th ult., recommended the enactment of a law authorizing him, in case any citizen of that State should be deprived of his slaves or other property by the "aggressive legislation" of any other State, or by neglect of any other State to fulfill its constitutional obligations to Georgia in the return of fugitives, or otherwise, to call out a military force and seize sufficient of the property of such State within the limits of Georgia to indemnify the citizens who have sustained loss by such action, and if, after thirty days' notice to the Governor of the offending State, the latter does not cause the property belonging to citizens of Georgia or its value to be returned, to deliver to those citizens enough of the property taken in reprisal as should make good their loss. This message was sent to the Legislature before the secession Convention met and a portion of the document is an argument for the establishment of the proposition that the provision in the Constitution of the United States declaring that no State shall *grant* letters of marque and reprisal does not forbid a State to *make* reprisals in her sovereign integrity.

On the 22d ult., under the direction of General Superintendent KENNEDY, the Police of this City, our readers are aware, seized twenty-eight cases, containing 950 muskets, found on board the steamer *Monticello*, about to start for Savannah, Ga. The articles contraband were consigned to a citizen of that State. Other muskets were seized under the belief that they were destined to be placed in the hands of the troops of the seceding States, but were given up on the receipt of reliable assurances that they were bound to a foreign port; and an unsuccessful effort was made to detain another consignment of similar goods, which was carried off by a Charleston steamer. Two days after the event first mentioned, Mayor WOOD received the following telegram:

MILLEDGEVILLE, Friday, Jan. 24, 1861.

To His Honor Mayor Wood:

Is it true that any arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by public authorities in New-York? Your answer is important to us and to New-York. Answer at once. R. TOOMBS.

The Mayor lost no time in sending the following message in reply:

Hon. Robert Toombs, Milledgeville, Ga.:

In reply to your dispatch, I regret to say that arms intended for and consigned to the State of Georgia have been seized by the Police of this State, but that the City of New-York should in no way be made responsible for the outrage. As Mayor, I have no authority over the Police. If I had the power I should summarily punish the authors of this illegal and unjustifiable seizure of private property.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CROMWELL & Co., the agents of the *Monticello*, received the following dispatch on the same day that Mr. TOOMBS sent his:

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24, 1861.

The seizure of arms from the *Monticello* causes excitement here. Can you get them back? We fear retaliation.

Gov. BROWN next made a formal demand upon the Governor of this State for the surrender of the muskets, and Gov. MORGAN is said to have replied that as the arms were designed to be used to subvert the United States Government, which he had sworn to sustain, he could not, so far as he had any control, permit arms to leave this State which might be turned against the Government and our own citizens. Another story is that Gov. MORGAN refused to take any action upon Gov. BROWN'S demand until he should receive it officially in writing.

Shortly after the seizure by the Police a resolution, introduced in the popular branch of the New-York Legislature, calling upon the Police Commissioners to report by what authority the seizure was made, was rejected.

On the 1st inst. the attorneys of W. H. D. CALLENDER, Cashier of the State Bank, of Hartford, demanded the surrender of the muskets by the General Superintendent. The latter declined to give them up, and last Thursday a writ of replevin was served upon him. His counsel entered into negotiations with the representatives of the claimant, and the result was the delivery of the muskets to the Sheriff.

Mr. G. B. LAMAR, President of the Bank of the Republic, in an interview with Mr. KENNEDY, on the 30th ult., represented that he had been authorized by the Adjutant-General of Georgia, who had purchased the muskets from the Directors of the Bank at Hartford, to receive and forward them to Savannah.

Mr. LAMAR, early on Saturday, received a dispatch from Savannah, stating that unless the muskets were speedily given up there would be reprisals upon New-York vessels at Savannah. He had not dispatched an answer when another telegram brought the news that the vessels were seized. The following private dispatches were also received:

SAVANNAH, Feb. 8, 1861.

Messrs. J. N. SMITH & Co, New-York City: Your brig (the *Wm. R. Kibby*,) has been seized by order of the Government. SAVANNAH, Feb. 8, 1861.

Messrs FUNCH & MEINCKE: My vessel is seized by order of the Governor of Georgia, on account of arms detained in New-York. CHARLES A. ENELL.

Capt. ENELL is master of the *Adjuster*. Her owners, Messrs. FUNCH & MEINCKE, returned the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

Capt. C. A. ENELL, Esq.: Protest and send us full particulars and facts, including any papers they may send you. FUNCH & MEINCKE.

The *Adjuster* is a bark of 496 tons burthen, rated A 2. She was built at Freeport, Me., in 1853. She cleared at New-York on the 14th ult., and arrived at Savannah on the 27th.

The *D. Colden Murray* is a bark of 443 tons burthen, A 1. She was built in Brooklyn, in 1860. D. C. MURRAY is her owner and namesake, and Capt. LEE commands her. She cleared at New-York on the 10th ult., and arrived at Savannah on the 19th.

The *W. R. Kibby* is a brig of 190 tons burden, A 2, built at Baltimore in 1853. She belongs to J. N. SMITH & Co., of New-York, who purchased her last October, and Capt. BARSTOW commands her. She reached Savannah from New-York last Thursday with a cargo of coal, and was to have sailed thence shortly with rice to New-Orleans.

The *Golden Lead* is a brig of 299 tons burden, A 2, built at Thomaston, Me., in 1855. Messrs. METCALF & DUNCAN, of this City own, and Capt. JOHNSON commands her. She was chartered by Mr. HENRY RAIMERS, of New-York, to take a cargo of timber to Aspinwall. She was ready for sea, and cleared at Savannah on the 27th ult.

The *Julia A. Hallock* is a schooner of 239 tons burden, A 1½, built at Stonybrook, L. I., in 1858. Capt. PEDRICK commands her, and C. D. HALLECK is her owner. She sailed from New-London for Savannah, where she arrived on the 25th ult.

It is stated—but the authority for the statement does not clearly appear—that the seized muskets were on Saturday surrendered unconditionally to Mr. G. B. LAMAR, of this City, and that JOHN BOSTON, Esq., Collector of Savannah, and Col. LANTON, in command of the Georgia forces at that port, have been informed of the facts by telegraph.

RELEASE OF THE VESSELS.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

A dispatch received here to-day, to Gov. PICKENS, from Savannah, states that the New-York vessels, seized there on Friday by the authorities of Georgia, have been released.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

By reason of the receipt of news to-day of the seizure of New-York ships at Savannah, together with the recent action of the New-Orleans Custom-house in obstructing the interior commerce, in effect of levying tribute, and the declaration of the Montgomery Congress in opening the Southern ports free to foreign commerce, JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, will call up Monday, and press to a passage, the bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for the thorough execution of the Federal Revenue laws, for the protection of the commercial interests of the nation against flagitious attacks upon them by the seceded States.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

SEIZURE OF THE LITTLE ROCK ARSENAL.

ARMS, AMMUNITION AND ORDNANCE IN THE HANDS OF THE SECESSIONISTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 9.

News is received here that the Little Rock (Ark.) Arsenal, containing nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including Capt. BRAGG'S battery, were surrendered to the State authorities of Arkansas yesterday.

The Arsenal is now garrisoned by a hundred volunteers.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Convention has resolved, that under the present system, it is impossible for a single State to establish postal arrangements adequate to the wants of the people, and recognizes the Central Government at Washington, to carry it, and the Southern Congress will hereafter be called upon to form permanent postal arrangements.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Vice-President announced that he had received the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Ohio.

Objection was made to their reception on the ground that they were not specially addressed to the Senate.

After some discussion, the resolutions were received,—Yeas 33, Nays 14.

Mr. SEWARD, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the settlement of the difficulties of the country.

Also the resolutions of the Legislature of New-York.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Am.,) presented memorials of citizens of Kentucky in favor of the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. CRITTENDEN also presented the resolutions of the Democratic State Convention of Connecticut, and a large number of petitions.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented petitions of citizens of the State of New-York, earnestly remonstrating against any legislation for extending Slavery in the Territories.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) presented resolutions of the Republican members of the New-Jersey Legislature.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to pay FRANKLIN HAVEN and associates $12,000 in payment of all moneys deposited with the Post-office Department. [This is the matter of the removal of the Boston Post-office from Summer to State-street.]

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up.

Pending the debate on the amendments,

Mr. GWIN, of California, (Dem.,) made a report from the Committee of Conference on the Deficiency bill, that the Committee were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) made a motion that the Senate recede from its amendments, which was laid over.

The discussion was then continued on the Indian appropriation bill.

The Naval appropriation bill was taken up and passed, when the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

On motion of Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, (Dem.,) a resolution was adopted requesting the President to communicate to the House the correspondence between our Government and that of Peru, since 1853, on the subject of the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered an amendment to the Senate bill for a temporary Government for the Territory of Colorado. It proposes to allow the people to assemble and form for themselves an organic law, and Territorial Government, to consist of a Legislature, Judicial and Executive Departments, etc. It is substantially the Douglas substitute offered in the Senate. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill appropriating $1,150 to pay the musicians and soldiers for loss of instruments and clothing in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumter.

Mr. THOMAS, of Tennessee, (Dem.,) objected to its consideration.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House whether and what information has been received by the Department relative to the recent alleged seizure of New-York vessels at the port of Savannah, and, if seized, by whom and by what authority.

Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) would not object to the resolution if the gentleman would amend it so as to call for information officially received.

Mr. COCHRANE replied—Certainly.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.,) suggested that inquiry also be included as to any property belonging to Georgia being arrested or seized by the State or city authorities of New-York.

Mr. COCHRANE had no objection, if such information was in possession of the Treasury Department.

The resolution was thus amended.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) objected to its consideration.

Mr. COCHRANE gave notice that he will again offer it on Monday.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) said there was gross criminality in one of the Executive Departments of the Government, and asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select Committee of Three, with instructions to inquire whether any officer or officers of an Executive Department have lately been guilty of improper interference with an election pending in any State, and that the Committee have power to send for persons and papers, and report at any time.

Objections were made to the resolution by the Republican side.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to still further postpone the taking of a direct vote on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three till next Thursday. He believed the public interest would not be prejudiced.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) thought action, and not speeches, would be better for the country.

Mr. CORWIN said he was duly impressed with Mr. BURNETT'S suggestion, but he thought the Peace Convention might, before Thursday, agree on something, or offer light on the subject, so as to enable the House to come to a better conclusion.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) had no hope from this Peace Conference, and opposed postponement. As Republicans had been so generally heard, those on the other side ought to have an opportunity to make speeches.

Mr. BURNETT was perfectly willing to postpone the debate until within five minutes of taking the vote.

Mr. CORWIN said he would not certainly call the vote until the gentlemen on the other side could be heard.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said his vote on the pending question would be governed by the condition of the public business. If this could be closed up in the meantime, he had no objection.

Mr. CRAIGE, of North Carolina, was willing to vote now.

Several gentlemen on his side said they preferred it.

Mr. CORWIN remarked it was far from his intention to do injustice to any gentleman.

Mr. HINDMAN said he had made no speech. He proposed a compromise, namely, to take a vote now. We might thus, he said, save the Union.

The House postponed the consideration of the report of the Committee, after to-day, till Thursday next, and then resumed the consideration of the report.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) as did MILTON, asked Divine guidance when about to speak of a revolt as wicked and causeless as that of which MILTON wrote. Among the topics relating to the state of the country,

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM FLORENCE.

Assembling of the First Italian Parliament—Garibaldi and Cavour—The Fruits of Precipitation—Condition of Affairs at Gaeta—Venice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1861.

The Electoral Colleges are convoked for the 27th of January, and the first Italian Parliament is to assemble at Turin, on the 18th of February. The Government has issued a circular to the Governors and intendants of the various Provinces, urging the great responsibility of the present Parliament, and the fact that it will be its duty to consolidate the great work done during the last two years, establish the new Kingdom on a firm basis, and prepare it for its great destinies. It expresses the conviction that perfect freedom of election is the best guarantee of a constitutional Government, and the condition most essential to its stability and perfection. It advises that the necessity be inculcated on all having the elective franchise of availing themselves of their privilege, and that all designated as candidates should be urged to act as good citizens, and not shrink from any motive from the duty expected of them. While the Government deprecates the use of any force or underhand influence in the elections, it does not, on the other hand, profess to maintain an attitude of indifference. If two or more candidates are proposed, it will not hesitate to indicate the one considered best fitted to carry out the national cause, and the principles of Free Government.

It is said that Government feels itself so secure of a strong working majority, that Count CAVOUR has expressed no disinclination to a good opposition. If he really has such a wish, there can be little doubt of its being gratified. Of all parties, the Republican is that which never sleeps. It is anticipated that their strongest votes will be in Milan and Genoa. Naples will show a strong tinge of both red and black; that is, the Republicans and the party of reaction. One move attributed to the former, was to get GARIBALDI nominated in many Electoral Districts; then, as of course he would be chosen and could not sit for more than one, all the others will have to reelect, and the probability would be that the votes would then be cast in the same sense. If this was their plan, it is now defeated by the letter from GARIBALDI, quoted in my last, declining to stand as candidate. The other letter, written about the same time, in which GARIBALDI had a fling at the Cavour party, found little favor in the Court's journal, the semi-official *Opinione*, and it resented it by saying it did not become any subject to call on the Italians to urge war against Austria; but that it was incumbent on all to await the Sovereign's action. This open fault-finding with the hero of the day, shows a consciousness of strength on the part of the Premier, and we can also gather from it a disinclination to the Austrian war in the Spring.

GARIBALDI's position of hostility toward CAVOUR is much to be regretted by all sincere well-wishers of Constitutional Government in Italy. An attempt was made lately to effect a reconciliation between the heart and head of Italy, as the two have been aptly called. It is as necessary for her well-being that harmony shall exist between them as between the belly and the members in the fable. One of the ministers made a visit to Caprera, GARIBALDI's residence, and the whole thing was talked over. The result is said to have been that GARIBALDI expressed himself as having no hostile feeling toward CAVOUR. Believing him to have the good of Italy at heart, he would be glad to work with him for that common end. He confessed to a hostility to FARINI and FANTI; if they were not in the ministry, a reconciliation might be brought about.

Now, FARINI is already cared for, having resigned his office at Naples and been appointed to some office outside the ministry. There was a report, the other day, that Gen. FANTI had resigned. It turned out not true, but may be the shadow of a coming event. Indeed the stake is too great not to strain every nerve to insure harmony between the Government and one who has proved himself so potent for good or evil as GARIBALDI. Potent for evil I say, for with all his fine qualities he is too easily influenced and too apt to take his inspirations from the last speaker. If that last speaker were always CAVOUR—if GARIBALDI's bold heart and strong hand were always guided by the able head of the Sardinian premier, all might yet go well for their country.

Indeed it may be a question whether GARIBALDI has not already done harm to the Italian cause. To say nothing of his course after the conquest of Naples, it is, I think, by no means clear that that conquest was an advantage. This gift of the Two Sicilies to VICTOR EMANUEL is not unlike a birthday present a fond father might receive from his little son of a basket of unripe pears, gathered at the risk of life or limb from his own tree. Unwilling to hurt his feelings by refusing to eat them, though at the expense of his health, he could not get over the reflection how much better they would have been if suffered to ripen and appear on his table in their due season. It was wholly out of the King's power to prevent the expedition to Sicily, and he was of course forced to receive the splendid gift with a good grace. But the annexation of such large territories as Lombardy, the Duchies, Tuscany and the Æmilia, were certainly enough for once. To accustom these to Piedmontese rule, to assimilate them and make them one, would require more than one year. In the meantime, the southern pear would have been ripening, and who can doubt that, when ripe, it would have fallen on VICTOR EMANUEL's table? Or, to use the favorite figure of the House of Savoy, who can doubt that the last leaves of the artichoke would be eaten by its representative as surely as the first. A few years of the constitutional government promised by FRANCIS II., (and he would have been held to his promise,) would have educated all classes, some in the art of government and others in obedience to law. The introduction of northern ideas, of schools and railroads, the abolition of fetters on commerce and free intercourse, of priestly rule and political persecution, would gradually prepare an ignorant and debased population for higher things. Between two such kingdoms the Pope would have been squeezed out of his dominions as surely if more slowly than now. When joining hands the Bourbon would have been called on to give an account of his stewardship to his northern master.

By precipitating events, what might have been spread over several years must now be done at once; and what is to be done in the Southern provinces can be judged by the state of anarchy and confusion in which affairs are there. If the Augean stable is to be cleansed, at least Hercules should be allowed to devote all his strength to the task. Spring is approaching; and while the new kingdom, yet in the gristle, requires time for preparation, the officious zeal of a successful subject calls it again to arms, and that with a voice that must be heard. There can be no doubt that GARIBALDI is a thorn in the side of the Government; but whatever may be his thought, policy dictates silence. And not only policy. The feeling of admiration for his high soul and noble deeds is too great to be quenched by considerations of expediency. After all, it is more agreeable to believe that his course *may* have been the true one. The old sayings: A bird in the hand, and there's many a slip, are not to be ignored. NAPOLEON may die, and his successor, whether Bourbon, Orleanist or the Goddess of Liberty, might not give the *quid* for the *quo* of Savoy and Nice. Count CAVOUR would find it hard to show it in the bond; and the moral support of the *ultima Thule* would hardly save Italy from the Northern hordes.

No. Let us be optimists. It is so agreeable to see no flaw in a hero. Let us believe that GARIBALDI has acted, and is acting, not only from the best motives (none ever attributed to him any other) but for the best interest of his country. Let us imitate the father, and eat our pears without making even a wry face. Who would not put some constraint on himself for one whose whole life has been a sacrifice of self for others' good?

Daylight begins to show itself at last at Gaeta, and many a long face has been shortened by what seems really the speedy solution of the question. On the evening of the 8th of January an armistice was signed between the contending parties to end on the 19th; when hostilities will be resumed, unless FRANCIS shall surrender. The French fleet is to leave, with the exception of one vessel, which will stay till the expiration of the armistice. On the 7th, the French Admiral proposed the armistice to the Sardinian General, CIALDINI, giving as an inducement that it would be useful for him in allowing time to finish his batteries. CIALDINI replied that he would give good proof that he needed none. The next morning begin a *feu d'enfer* from all his new batteries, including those mounting the celebrated Caralli guns, and continued with great damage to the citadel till 5 P. M. Such arguments must have hastened the truce, and will help the ex-King in making up his mind before the 19th arrives.

It is high time that this vexatious affair should be put at rest, and VICTOR EMANUEL have the time and means necessary to put his Kingdom in order. A new broom has just been sent to Naples from which clean sweeping may be expected. Prince CARIGNANO, the King's uncle, has just arrived there, accompanied by the Chevalier NIGRA as Secretary. The former is the *faineant*, and the latter his *Maire du Palais*. NIGRA is a young man who has raised himself from nothing by his talents alone, and is chosen by CAVOUR for this difficult post as the one best calculated to carry out his views. As the Premier's private Secretary, he first showed what might be expectad of him, and the next step was that of plenipotentiary to Paris. In Sicily, too, there has been a change of ministry. After a demonstration, of which we know little but the fact, LA FARINA and CORDOVA retired, and with a new Cabinet headed by the Marquis of TORREARSA, has begun a period of comparative tranquility.

The King's Government is turning all the attention it can spare to improve the means of internal communication in the new provinces, and the minister of public works at Turin has lately issued a report on the railroads. From this it appears that, in the original Kingdom, those in operation measure upwards of eight hundred kilometers, besides others in progress, while, in the large territory of the Two Sicilies, are only about two hundred. In Tuscany there are about the same. In Umbria and the Marches are *none*, the only railroad under priestly rule being that from Rome to Civita Vecchia. In Naples there is not only a want of railroads, but of common roads. It has been estimated that, to put this part of the Kingdom on an equality with the Northern provinces, would require an expenditure of 300,000,000f. So the Neapolitans must wait. To make a beginning, the Turin Treasury is about to lend two millions to that of Naples for this purpose.

As a contrast, poor Venice has just received another testimony of the paternal feeling of the Government at Vienna, in the shape of paper money. The employes of Government suffer the most by this. Merchants and tradesmen arrange their prices to suit it, and add generally about sixty per cent. It gives occasion to a sly hit from the Turin *Opinione* at the Verona *Gazette*, which wrote an article on the prejudice against the new currency, saying it requires only a little imagination to see in the paper the real value it represents. Its antagonist cites the terms for subscribers on the same page, refusing all payment not in hard cash, and asks the *Gazette* why it does not apply the powers of its imagination to its own affairs.

As a sign of the friendly terms on which VICTOR EMANUEL and GARIBALDI stood, it may be noticed that Gen. TURR, the Hungarian, sailed lately for Caprera, bearing a present of a diamond necklace from the King to his chieftain's daughter. It can't be thought that this was the sole object of the voyage. I have it from a high authority that the *mot d'ordre* of the Government is *no war with Austria in the Spring*. To carry this out, GARIBALDI must be made to agree to this. However, it is not improbable that this task has been confided to his friend TURR. According to a Turin paper, Government has contracted for gunboats, to be laid at Genoa and Leghorn, and finished within fifteen months. This, if true, is an additional argument in favor of a pacific policy this year. In those fifteen months what may not happen? If Russia and France combine on the Eastern question, those gunboats may not have occasion to go to Venice.

X.

FROM DRESDEN.

Prussia and Her New King—The Burial of the Old King—Idiosyncracies of the Berlin Mob—An American Enterprise in Denmark—Hungarian Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Friday, Jan. 18, 1861.

The recent accession of King WILLIAM to the throne of Prussia was no great political crisis for the State; it was fraught with danger only to the City of Berlin itself; and that danger was not different, in kind, from the ordinary peril which, in the Prussian capital, attends every occasion of general public interest. Any one who has lived in Berlin will understand me when I say that Berlin lives in fear of the Moabites. *Moabit*, the factory and foundry suburb of Berlin, is its *Faubourg St. Antoine*, its *Saint Giles'*, its "*Bloody Eleventh.*" The mob of Berlin, which is largely recruited from this quarter, is the most outrageous, vulgar, brutal and dangerous mob on the continent. It has no political sympathies, that can be discovered; it cannot be roused for a noble idea; so many *lazzaroni* would deserve much more respect, but inspire no more fear. This Berlin mob tore open the coffin of HUMBOLDT, and insulted the memory of SCHILLER by attempting to tear up the newly-consecrated corner-stone of his monument. No matter what is the occasion which calls for some public ceremony in Berlin, these offscourings of Germany fill all the streets to terrify and outrage peaceful citizens and convert the most solemn performances into Pandemonium and chaos. The police, it is well known, are afraid to meddle with them. Several times have the students been refused permission to get up torchlight processions, because such celebrations never fail to call out the Moabites. A friend, who took part in the procession at the late *Jubilaum* of the University, said to me that the whole city swarmed with them—sometimes well-dressed, but abusive and indecent in the extreme. Only because the students carried fire, (in a German "*Fackelzug*" the torches are carried horizontally, and with the burning end outwards) could they effect a passage.

I have said thus much about the Berlin mob, because it furnishes a key to many measures of the Berlin authorities. It is generally supposed that the late King of Prussia had been dead several days before his decease was proclaimed. The Government collected troops, during this interim, to be used, if necessary, in preserving the order of the capital. I may add that both the accession and the opening of the Chambers passed off in unhoped for quiet. His Majesty, in reading the first part of his inaugural, is said to have been "almost choked by tears." The Houses will vote addresses in reply; but it is doubtful whether anything more shall be said than the ordinary expressions of sympathy and allegiance. The Liberals will try to introduce the topic of Reforme.

The King has issued an amnesty for political offences. Rather than lay a general bill of pardon before the Chambers, for those cases where the trial is still pending, and the sovereign cannot exercise the pardoning power, the King has taken the cumbrous method of requesting the accused to come home and stand a trial, and *then* be pardoned. It is feared that this will be the cause of technical difficulties in executing the proposed measure of grace, by which its moral influence may be seriously impaired. Another, and a still more disagreeable article of the amnesty, makes exceptions of those persons convicted by military tribunals, among whom the revolutionists of Baden are to be reckoned. In such cases the King reserves to himself a separate consideration. The papers say this article is intended to hit KINKEL, (now in London,) TICHOW, (in Australia,) and MIESSLAWSKI, (probably in disguise, in the Austrian Crown lands;) but among those who are equally its victims, and, at least, *not yet pardoned*, are RUSTON and HOFSTETTER, high in command under GARIBALDI, and VON BEUST, CONHEIM, DE LA HAYE, WILLICH, and KARL SCHURZ, all in the United States. The latter is described, in the first journals of Berlin, as "member of the Government of Connecticut." A list of nineteen names is also published, which fall under the more favorable provisions of the document. Six of them are in America.

The Danish papers contain an item of news, interesting to American readers, and flattering to American enterprise. Mr. C. HANSEN, of New York is, it seems, in negotiation with the Danish Government, on behalf of an American Company, for permission to construct a canal through Holstein, from the Elbe to the sea, which shall enable even the largest ships to avoid the dangerous passage of Kattegat. The Government has expressed itself favorably as regards the scheme, but requires security that the canal will not be used, in time of war, as a means of attack upon Denmark itself. As the Company cannot guarantee this, the Government proposes to obtain, in the diplomatic way, a general guarantee of the neutrality of Holstein, and then grant the Company their charter. It is extremely doubtful whether Germany will agree to a neutrality which will prevent German troops from occupying Holstein in case of war.

The Commission of "adepts," (*Fachmanner*,) appointed by the Diet to consider the question of a uniform system of weights and measures for the whole country, are holding their sittings at Frankfort. They decided, the first day, to recommend the French *meter* as unit of length.

A new liberal daily is about being established in Frankfort. It is to be especially excellent in the scientific department, as well as the political, which is under the charge of Professors GERVINUS and HAUSSER, of Heidelberg, and could be in no abler hands.

The proposition of Hesse Cassel, in the Diet, has roused the ire of the National Verein all over the country. The Society has increased with wonderful rapidity, and is really an engine of public opinion not to be despised. If it is decided that the Constitution forbids the Society's existence, then the Constitution must yield, in the end; for nothing is more evident than that the Society is *bound to exist*. It has just been forbidden in Holstein.

The news from Hungary is important, as showing a greater dignity and unanimity in the revolutionary movement. The Committees of the several counties have spoken bravely the demands of the people for the Constitution of '48, the immediate convention of the Diet amnesty for all political fugitives, and restitution of confiscated estates, removal of foreign soldiery, and return of the Hungarian troops to their homes, to be sworn on the Constitution of '48, constitutions for other crownlands, organization of a National Guard, abolition of the present illegal and exorbitant taxes, &c., &c. I take all these items from the declaration of the *Comitat Neutra*, which is the latest we have. Since the affair of which I wrote you in my last, the customs officers are powerless to execute the law in regard to tobacco. Indeed, such is the general hatred to the "*Finanz-wachen*," that they are besieged in the different custom houses, throughout the land. In Czegedin, KOSSUTH's bank notes have been put in circulation, and are accepted at 50 per cent. discount. His promises to pay are certainly as reliable as those of the National Bank.

Bohemia is less excited, but also in a very critical position. A few days ago, RICHTER was carried to his grave in Prag, by an immense concourse of citizens. He is regarded as the victim of Government persecution. It is curious that he died on the anniversary of his arrest. He was doubtless worn out by anxiety and excitement.

Count and Countess MONTEMOLIN (Don Carlos de Bourbon) died on the 12th inst. at Trieste, of scarlet fever. A fortnight before, Don FERDINAND DE BOURBON died of the same disease in Vienna.

The Minister-President of the Moldavian Chambers, in reply to a question concerning the Sardinian ships, recently arrested at the mouth of the Danube, said that, at the time of that arrest, not thousands of Hungarians, as had been reported, but sixty, were in Moldavia. Austria had demanded their surrender, and been plainly refused; but, in order to avoid a collision with Austria, the exiles had been induced to leave Moldavia. The President closed, amid applause, with the words: "We will have our Rumanian land at once a neutral and a hospitable land. This we inherited from our fathers, and we will leave it, at every cost, to our children." Civilized Saxony, eagerly catching Austria's runaways, may take a lesson here!

The condition of the United States provokes much comment from the German Press. The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, contains admirable American correspondence. The Leipziger *Zeitung* tells the worst it knows, with the greatest gusto, and is not always restrained by the fact of its ignorance. Between these sources the small papers of this part of Germany choose, cutting down and remodeling the articles to suit their pleasure. As a specimen of one of these condensed paragraphs, I quote the following from a Saxon official country paper:

"FROM AMERICA. *An insurrection of slaves in South Carolina is feared. The worth of slaves is fallen one half. Large dogs watch before the sleeping-rooms of children. The worst is feared. The situation is no longer to be endured.*"

R. W. R.

COUNTERFEIT PRESENTMENTS.

The interests of publishers and of engravers, generally, go hand in hand. Literature and art are twin sisters, and so strong is the sympathetic bond between them that whatever touches the one affects the other in like degree. Publishers complain of poverty this Winter and engravers are also deploring a lack of employment. Beyond multiplying the features of Presidential candidates and furnishing the country with an idea of how seceding Senators and Secretaries—a collection by the way that would make a very valuable addition to the "Rogues Gallery"—look, the latter gentlemen have done little during the present season. This stagnation is more severely felt since Winter is the harvest time of engravers and artists generally. It is in anticipation of the long evenings that people seek those surroundings which shall make home pleasant; they look around for something to break the pale monotony of the walls and relieve the polished baldness of the centre-table. Notwithstanding the general dulness, however, the enterprising house of ROE LOCKWOOD & SON have got a work under way which bids fair to rival anything of the kind ever before undertaken in this country. We allude to their series of *Audubon's Birds of America*, the initial plates of which are before us. The feathered Americans are drawn with a fidelity only equaled by the faithfulness of color with which their plumage is rendered. The work is expensive, and must necessarily have a somewhat contracted circulation, but it is very certain to attract the attention of ornithologists, and if its merit does not reach the heart and pockets of many of our merchant Mæcenases, it will be simply because they are rocked into apathy to Art in the cradle of the Crisis.

A series of very fine engravings, under the title of *Darley's American Farm Scenes*, is published by M. KNOEDLER. As pictures of rural life they possess a rare degree of merit; and in complimenting Mr. DARLEY upon his success, which we can conscientiously do, we pay a tribute to the native genius of our country. We fancy that these pictures of farm-life would stand even the critical examination of the old farmer who detected the flaws in a painting representing a group of pigs feeding. The work stood the fire of critics and connoisseurs successfully, and all authorities pronounced it beyond the reach of criticism, but the old farmer found fault with it because none of the pigs had their feet in the trough. Mr. DARLEY has profited by the mistake of the artist referred to; when he paints pigs, he is careful to put their "feet in the trough."

A very fine head of SEWARD is published by W. SCHAUS. The face of the illustrious Senator is as calm and unruffled as though he had never been thrown overboard at the Chicago Convention, or received censure for self-sacrifices which merited praise.

A dozen heads of LINCOLN are before us, but such a horror of ugliness stamps the majority of them that we should justify the seceding States in refusing to serve under his rule, did we not know them to be caricatures. Without being a beauty, the President elect is by no means a horror. He bears no personal resemblance to Belzebub, and could by no possibility be mistaken for an Arapahoe warrior. In reality he is a somewhat plain-featured man, but possessing a most pleasant expression of face, with an honest aspect that would scarcely be looked for in one who had entered at all into political life. The President elect has received enough indignities at the hands of his enemies—artists should spare him.

The Past and the Present of the United States, is one of the largest photographs it was ever our fortune to see. In size the picture is 30 by 38 inches. The original was accomplished by Mr LUTHER, with a pen alone; he was two years in completing it, and received nearly two thousand dollars from Mr. JAMES MEYER for the work. The design is most ingenious and the execution evidences a remarkable skill in penmanship, to say the least. As a work of art it has received the indorsement of Mr. EVERETT, a gentleman whose connection with the *Ledger* at once stamps him as an authority on æsthetic subjects. If permitted to hazard a remark, we should say that hard as it might be to portray the past and the present of the United States, it would be still more difficult to now picture their future. What seer of an artist will attempt it? LANDSEER?

In pleasing contrast to the cuts of and *at* the new President, stands a faithful and characteristic full-length likeness of ANDREW JACKSON. It is engraved by Mr. A. H. RITCHIE, from an original painting by Mr. D. M. CARTER. Mr. CARTER's familiarity with the personal appearance of the old hero, together with the assistance of an original portrait, painted at Washington during the second term of the General's Presidency, has enabled him to produce a most admirable likeness, which has lost none of its excellence in the translation to steel effected by the hands of Mr. RITCHIE. Those fond of contrasts will delight to hang this portrait of JACKSON side by side with one of BUCHANAN, that they may "look on this picture, and then on that." Many would undoubtedly prefer the pleasure of hanging the present President to that of hanging his portrait merely, but as this delectation is not likely to be placed within their reach, they can solace themselves with a substitute.

ART GOSSIP.

—No collection of paintings in this City has attracted so much attention or given such general satisfaction, as that of the French and Flemish pictures which were sold at public auction on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday last. The announcement that the gallery would be open free of charge, to those who wished to examine before purchasing, drew a room full of those who probably changed their minds after looking at the pictures, for when the auction opened, they were among the missing. The bidding was very spirited, and prices most extravagant, considering the state of finances generally, were obtained. But few pictures were withdrawn, and the vast majority sold at rates most satisfactory to the original proprietors, and doubtless gratifying to the bumps of approbativeness located on the craniums of the artists. SNYDER's "Tour of Diana" brought the minimum rate $18; and MULLER's "Letter-writer of Venice" drew the moderate sum of $575. Other pictures had been disposed of at fancy prices at private sale, which were of greater value than these. One landscape, a small work of ROUSSEAU's, sold for $700, and others by eminent artists, brought from $500 to $800. On the whole, we think GOUPIL & Co. ought to be satisfied with the result of their Third Annual Exhibition and Sale—and we presume they are.

—For some cause, many of our artists are gathered at the National Capital. ROBERT W. WEIR, Professor of Drawing at West Point, is engaged in repairing, cleaning and rejuvenating his "Embarkation of the Pilgrims." A short time since, a board fell from the roof of the Rotunda, and lodging upon the unfortunate "Pilgrims," cut a gash five feet long in the canvas and smashed the frame into bits. The individual who lights the gas in and about the building seems also to have had a hand in the damaging of this picture, for in many places are unseemly spots caused by the frequent droppings of alcohol thereon. In order that he might be undisturbed at his work, Prof. WEIR has caused a portion of the room to be boarded off, and this fact has given rise to the rumor that Federal troops were to be quartered in that enclosure on the 4th of March next. KENSETT is expected there shortly. Dr. STONE, President of the Washington Art Association, is busily engaged upon several Congressional orders. A young artist of that city is causing quite a *furore* by the exhibition of a painting called the "Camp of Marion," which is said to be exceedingly meritorious. His name is WASHINGTON. A pupil of WM. HART has recently painted a landscape in which is introduced the famous schoolhouse wherein JOHN BROWN kept his pikes and other offensive weapons concealed. During the past year, several important Indian delegations have visited Mr. BUCHANAN, at Washington, and it has been made the duty of HENRY ULKE to transfer their copper-colored *fac similes* to canvas. The manner in which he has performed his duty cannot be excelled and the friends of the Indian have every reason to be grateful to the Government who ordered and the artist who executed the commission. CORCHFRAN has concluded to suspend operations upon his Fine Art building until the affairs of the country are in a more settled and understandable condition. STANLEY, who has probably painted more Indian portraits than all the rest of the artists in the country, has taken the old Washington Art Association rooms, where he continues the labor of his early love, and at the same time initiates several young lady pupils into the mysteries of pencil and paint. CLARK MILLS is engaged in casting the figure of Freedom, for the dome of the Capitol; it is to be cast in bronze, at his studio near Bladensburgh. MILLS has recently married.

Miss LANDER is in Baltimore. She has just completed a portrait bust, which is pronounced by competent judges, to be her finest effort. The subject is WINANS, the eccentric millionaire, who persists semi-occasionally in startling the nation by a cigar-modeled steamer in which he intends to cross the Atlantic in five or six days. During Miss LANDER's sojourn at the Court of St Petersburgh, she executed busts of GOV PICKENS and Mrs. PICKENS, the former of whom was at that time the representative of our Government at that point.

—The love of art and art-culture has obtained a foothold in St. Louis, Mo., which is far from an ordinary one. The first annual exhibition of the "Western Academy of Art" has just closed a most successful season. The institution represented by that euphonious title is duly incorporated, and has a Constitution which provides for the establishment of a primary School of Design, which is open to all persons of both sexes over ten years of age. At the recent exhibition, a most liberal feast was prepared—over four hundred pictures of all schools, sizes and subjects being presented for the study of the people. In the catalogue, which was very voluminous and very entertaining, were some exceedingly amusing descriptions and suggestions—such as "Stand twenty feet off to see this picture." However, it was a good beginning, and there is no doubt on one point, namely, that the Western people know when they do and when they do not like a picture, or a man, and in either case are not afraid to express their opinion, in very plain terms.

—N. P. GRAY, who long since abandoned the more worldly and stormy walks of his profession, and whose pictures, so rarely seen in public, are found on the walls of many a private dwelling, is at present engaged upon a work which will add materially to his deservedly enviable reputation. The picture represents Paris and Venus, at the moment when the former, unable to resist the tempting offer of "the fairest and most loving wife in Greece," hands to Venus the golden apple, for which, with Juno and Pallas, she was striving. There are few artists so gifted by nature, fitted by education and skilled by experience as Mr. GRAY, and we anticipate a treat most delightfully refreshing in this, as in others of his new creations.

—LAURET THOMPSON's bust of "Old Grizzly ADAMS" progresses gradually. Of the many meritorious works by this artist, we think this will prove the best. ADAMS was a very peculiar person, and of marked individuality. THOMPSON knew him intimately, and made a cast of him prior to his decease. Besides this, he has the aid of photographs, and the advice of friends; so that, aside from its merit as a work of art, the creation will be valuable as an exact portrait of one of the most singular and wonderful men of this or any other country.

At the Crayon Art Gallery is a picture of the interior of a German house, by WHITTEREDGE. It is an unusual subject for that artist, but he has proved that with his facile pencil, some things can be done as well as others. At the same Gallery is the large picture by BROWN, of the White Mountains, to which he has given the romantic and not entirely applicable name of the "Crown of New-England," the "Rachel" of AMES, and several spirited and highly picturesque views of South American scenery.

—The International Gallery; DERBY's Institute of Fine Arts; SCHAUS' *boudoir*, and GOUPIL's collection, continue to be well patronized. At the International is a large number of pictures very well worth seeing; at DERBY's are all the old Dusseldorf pictures, and those "undoubtedly original" paintings by somebody or nobody; at SCHAUS' is CARL HUBNER's famous and touching work, entitled the "German Emigrant's Farewell," of which we will have no space to speak this week; at the old Dusseldorf rooms may be seen PAGE's Venus, his Moses, and his-self, while at GOUPIL's remains in unconscious beauty Miss STEBBINS' mournful Lotus-Eater, at whose shrine worship daily many a fair dame, and all the critics of the City.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Richmond papers publish the correspondence between Judge ROBERTSON of Virginia, who went as Commissioner to South Carolina when Ex President TYLER started for Washington, and Judge MAGRATH, Secretary of State to Gov. PICKENS. Judge ROBERTSON, writing under date of Jan. 29, explains the object of his mission,—to secure guaranties from the seceded States that they would not commence hostilities against the General Government while negotiations for an adjustment were pending, and says that it is useless to make any proposition of the kind since he has learned from Mr. TYLER that President BUCHANAN refuses to give any parallel assurance. Judge MAGRATH responds, and manages to convey the idea in a great many words, that Gov. PICKENS also thinks it useless to say anything about the matter, and that the best thing Judge ROBERTSON could do under the circumstances, will be for him to return home, carrying with him from the General Assembly of the State "the assurances of their cordial respect and esteem."

THE CANVASS IN TENNESSEE.

The papers in Tennessee teem with the usual electioneering appeals from the candidates for the State Convention. Among the most important of these documents, is a correspondence between Hons. H. S. FOOTE, J. C. BURCH and J. J. McCANN, the Southern Rights candidates, and the Union candidates, Hons. NEILL S. BROWN, ANDREW EWING and RUSSELL HOUSTON. The former propose to withdraw from the canvass if the latter will pledge themselves to advise the secession of Tennessee, on the 4th of March next, if the labors of the Peace Congress now in session at Washington, should prove futile. The Union candidates refuse to make any such pledge, and say that even in the emergency proposed, they feel it incumbent on them to make some other effort for the preservation of the Union.

A CANDID ADMISSION.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel* continues to urge the claims of Hon. ALEX. H. STEPHENS to the Provisional Presidency of the Southern Confederacy. In the course of a recent article it makes this candid admission:

"Disguise it as we may, the greatest danger to the new Confederacy arises, not from without, not from the North but from our own people. We have only to refer to recent speeches in Congress, such as those of CLEMENS, ETHERIDGE and NELSON, to show that the indications are growing stronger, that organized if not armed opposition to the new order of things may arise in States or parts of Southern States, not vitally interested in the slavery question. Such discontent is to be allayed, if possible. Our position has ever been that *all* the Southern States should unite in action, and we have advocated separate action and an independent State Government by Georgia only because we saw no hope for united action by all the Southern States."

EX-SENATOR CLEMENS' VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

Hon. JERE. CLEMENS writes to Col. BLANTON DUNCAN, of Louisville, (Ky.,) under date of Feb. 1, that had the North shown a disposition to compromise when South Carolina seceded not another State would have followed in her footsteps, but the threats of coercion fired the Southern heart, and he with thousands of others concluded that there was no other remedy than secession left them. Three months ago not one fourth of the people of Alabama were Secessionists; one month ago barely a majority could be so classed, but now nine-tenths of them sustain the action of the Convention, and they are becoming more unanimous every day. Kentucky, he is sure, must follow in the footsteps of the other Southern States, for coercion will be attempted; the question has gone beyond the point where it might have been solved peacefully, and in the war which must come there can be no neutral States.

THE K. G. C.'S AGAIN.

The inevitable Gen. GEO. BICKLEY, K. G. C., turns up in Louisville. He denies most energetically that the organization of which he claims to be the head, aims to subvert the Government. To use his own emphatic language: "The K G C. is an institution, even in Louisville, and will be the very first to respond when a call is made for defenders of the State. It has tendered 12,000 troops to South Carolina, and will give her 50,000 if she needs them; and it can give the Federal Government 135,000 to fight a foreign foe, but not one to fight a Southern State. Now, Sirs, I hope I shall be clearly understood. *We look only to the Americanization of Mexico*; yet the defence of our own homes is a paramount duty. If ever there has been a movement set on foot to settle forever the Slavery question, and balance the political powers of the North and South, and thereby perpetuate the Union, the K. G. C. has made the movement."

THE RESULT IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond *Whig* states that the impression that Virginia has determined to remain in the Union *as matters now stand*—to submit to the rule of the new dynasty *under the Chicago programme*—is a gross and pernicious error. She has decided to do no such thing; nay, she has decided to do just the reverse, by a popular judgment approximating unanimity. She has determined that her connection with the Northern States shall end, unless satisfactory and inviolable assurances are given that every constitutional right she has will be recognized and respected, and that her equality and safety, as a member of the Confederacy, will be free from all jeopardy. The Norfolk *Argus* whistles in a most melancholy strain to keep its courage up. It has not the slightest doubt, from the returns, "that the people of Virginia have elected a handsome majority of Secessionists, and glories in the thought that before the 4th of March Virginia may be free."

EMPHATIC RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting held at Nashville, (Tenn.,) a few evenings since:

Whereas, South Carolina, through her Governor, has demanded that Fort Sumter be surrendered to her or she will take it by force of arms; and

Whereas, We recognize in this so-called ultimatum the highwayman's threat, and a declaration of war; therefore,

Resolved, That we cannot approve or stand by her in such a struggle, nor will we allow our sympathies to drag us into a war against our brethren in her behalf, and we hereby tell South Carolina that we are not ready yet to desert the flag of our country to enlist under the Palmetto flag, nor can we justify her in coercing the Government, any more than we can justify the Government in coercing her.

THE CONDITION OF FORT SUMTER.

The Charleston *Courier*, of Feb. 5, is inclined to doubt the report regarding the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and cites the denial of a workman who left there on the Sunday preceding. He reports forty-four laborers and ninety-six soldiers, (officers included,) remaining in the fort, with a large supply of provisions. Of these he specifies, according to his knowledge, fifty-eight barrels of pork and beef, five hogsheads of molasses, two casks of vinegar, with large supplies of flour and potatoes. The supply of fuel, which was good, had been lately incerased by a drifting raft which was secured. As to the arms, he reports five Columbiads, 10 inches, in the yard, mounted on granite, two ranging toward the city, one towards Sullivan's Island, and one towards Fort Johnson. There are also four Columbiads, eight inches, bearing on Fort Morris, three of the same calibre on Cummings' Point, and four that can be brought to bear on Mount Pleasant or Sullivan's Island at choice. No reinforcements in men have been received.

MINOR ITEMS.

Mr. JOSEPH SEGAR writes to the Richmond *Whig*, denying very emphatically the story that guns had been mounted at Fort Monroe so as to point inland. He says that some of the flank guns when mounted describe an entire circle, and may now and then be made to point inland, as well as in any other direction. He says that others of the guns point in the direction of his farm, nearly in a line with his mansion house, but these have been mounted in the same spot, and pointing in the same direction, long before Mr. LINCOLN's election and the secession of South Carolina, and the "peaceful Virginians," on whose farms they bear, are not at all alarmed at the "sweep inland."

There is disaffection among the Secessionists of New Orleans. When that city was illuminated on the night of Jan. 30, the rooms of the Louisiana Club were darkened because the State Convention ignored the claims of SLIDELL and BENJAMIN to go as representatives to Montgomery.

S. R. GIST, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the Army of South Carolina, has issued notice that no permits to visit the fortifications of the harbor will be granted, except in case of actual necessity.

Hon. G. A. HENRY, of Tennessee, will not have the honors which the Disunionists try to thrust upon him. They nominated him for the State Convention a short time since, but he replied that he was in favor of the Crittenden Compromise, and would support it as a basis of adjustment if sent to the Convention.

The Washington *Confederation* of Feb. 8, has information which forces it to the belief that Fort Sumter will soon be attacked. It urges upon the people of the District of Columbia the necessity of keeping cool, whatever the result may be.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* urges upon the Montgomery Convention the necessity of passing ordinances prohibiting the sale of the great staples of the South to any citizen living outside the limits of the seceding State; and making it a penal offence for the introduction of any article of merchandise within the limits of the seceding States purchased in the markets of any State antagonistic to Southern interests.

How long the "Free Trade with all the world policy" of the Southern Confederacy will continue in force remains to be seen. We have already given the points of a significant article published in the Charleston *Mercury*, over Mr. MEMMINGER's initials, showing that a moderate tariff was advisable, and now the Savannah *Republican* states that it has always believed that the true policy of the Southern Republic, in the outset of its career, would be a prudently adjusted tariff to pay off her debt, support her Government, and protect such branches of industry as are essential to her practical independence. A purely agricultural nation, it says, must always be a dependent one.

EDWARD MANCHESTER, formerly of Bennington, Vt., arrived home from the Palmetto State a few days since. He says he had a choice between three things—to leave the State, to remain and join the rebels, or don a coat of tar and feathers. He chose the former, and withdrew in the night, leaving his trunk behind, and an unsettled account with his employer, who was owing him quite a sum. Two other Bennington comrades, JEROME SEYMOUR and ALBERT CUSHMAN, were not so lucky, but, as MANCHESTER says, were impressed into the service of South Carolina. He believes they will never fight against the Union.

GOV. BROWN, of Georgia, in reply to the urgent entreaties of an iron founder at Macon for a contract to furnish the State with cannon, says that the Legislature, at its last session, voted down every proposition to encourage the manufacture of arms in the State. The demands of the volunteer corps will make it necessary to purchase an immediate supply.

A letter has been received by a private citizen of North Adams, Mass., from Congressman DAWES, in which he distinctly and firmly announces himself opposed to all compromise at this hour, and asserts that he shall stand firmly to the platform upon which he was elected. Judge PAGE, of Pittsfield, has received a similar letter from Mr. DAWES.

Major CHASE has, it seems, asked to be relieved of the command of the troops which were concentrated at Pensacola, Fla., alleging his health as an excuse. The Legislature at once passed a resolution empowering the Governor to fill any vacancy which might "occur in the office of Major-General of the army of Florida," not even paying Major CHASE the compliment of mentioning him by name.

In noticing the arrival at Charleston of the ship *Emily St. Pierre*, the vessel which was obliged to go to Savannah, the *Courier* states significantly that the most formidable obstructions now affecting the bar or harbor of Charleston are certain cylindrical pieces of iron, not in, but near and commanding the channel. They offer no obstacles or dangers to merchant vessels coming on legitimate business.

Gen. WALBRIDGE writes from this City to the Editor of the Charlotte (S. C.) *Bulletin* denying the report which had been circulated in that vicinity, to the effect that he advocated coercion as a means of bringing the South to reason, in a speech which he made at Tammany Hall on Jan. 8. He thinks that no such doctrine would have been tolerated there.

The Mayor of Savannah (Ga.) has offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties who recently committed a gross outrage on the captain of the British ship *Kalor*, and the British Consul, as a still further incentive for bringing the rascals to justice, promises $1,000 to whoever will tell who they were.

P. S. DAVIS, Inspector of the 1st Division of Massachusetts Volunteer Militia has issued an order calling on the troops to be prepared for any emergency, as the present condition of national affairs renders it possible that the services of the volunteer militia of Massachusetts may be required at no distant day, and at short notice, by the President of the United States, for the defence of the Federal Capital; and it is the desire of his His Excellency, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, that the troops should be in readiness for any legal requisition that may be made upon them.

There was a Palmetto flag hoisted in Annapolis, (Md.,) a few days since, but it stayed up only long enough to be hauled down by the Union men.

The Montgomery correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* lets a little light upon the doings of the Convention in session at that place. He states that the Mississippi scheme is to elect JEFF. DAVIS President of the Confederacy, to accept the Constitution and laws of the United States as they are for the present, and then to wait awhile for Northern concessions. No permanent Constitution or permanent Government is intended by them, it is said, and this "usurpation of power," as the Charleston authority calls it, is likely to rule in Montgomery, to the great detriment of South Carolina. The worst of the loss is to be the restoration of the old Union, so that, "after all, we will have run round a circle, ending where we started. The Union will be restored, with a few guarantees about negroes, such as the frontier States want, *but which are of no consequence whatever to the Cotton States*, and we will again enter on the broad road of consolidation and ruin. If the Mississippi policy is carried out, the Convention need not sit a week."

A Miss WHITE, says the Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, of McKean, who was married to a gentleman from Mississippi, a few weeks ago, and accompanied her husband to that State, which she intended making her future residence, returned to Harrisburgh on Tuesday afternoon, having been ordered to leave the Southern domain at a certain date, before the expiration of ten hours. It seems that she made too free use of her Northern sentiments. What was done with the husband we do not know.

FRENCH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IN THE FUTURE.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The election of the Republican candidate appears thus to have pushed to its extreme limits the antagonism which existed at the bottom of affairs, and since the very origin of the Republic, between the North and the South. At all events every attempt at conciliation has hitherto failed. We have seen two Committees, chosen one from the Senate and the other from the House of Representatives, forced to confess their powerlessness, after having listened to and discussed every project that could be imagined for the purpose of bringing about and securing concord. It is therefore unfortunately probable, according to the turn which events are taking, that we shall witness the disunion of the great American Republic. For even should the new policy of Mr. BUCHANAN and that which his successor will doubtless follow, succeed in triumphing over the first resistance of the Separatist States, what can in the end be the result of those momentary advantages, if it be not a moral rupture not less deep than the material one, which will forcibly take place? Unless the North, twice victorious on the electoral ground and in the field of battle, consents to accept the part of the vanquished party, we scarcely see how the Confederation can yet have a chance of reëstablishing and long maintaining itself.

From the Paris Débats.

What force will arrest the Union on the verge of the precipice on which it is standing? Who will dare to make the voice of truth and justice heard by the fanatics of the South, and defend their interests against their passions? Where is there in America a statesman independent enough, and sufficiently superior to circumstances, not to seek in this perilous crisis anything more than the safety of his country? Alas! it is too probable that America will not even find an Agrippa. There is not one of the public men sent by South Carolina to Washington, or appointed to local functions, who does not know that a single gesture or one imprudent word may forever ruin his career. They have only one idea—that of discovering and preventing the slightest popular wishes, and of exceeding their competitors in absolute obedience. Officers abandon their vessels rather than defend their flag; the President cannot find a man of the South who will accept the post of Collector of the Customs at Charleston; representatives refuse to sit in the Chambers, and take part in its labors; a Minister dares not express an opinion contrary to that which prevails in the State of which he is a citizen, and he prefers to resign. The Administration and the Legislature almost present the spectacle of an army seized with a panic terror, and about to disband itself. Each thinks only of self, and has no other care than that of not compromising himself. This is really what may make one despair of the safety of the Union more than cries and threats. What strikes us in Europe is not so much wonder at seeing a powerful State seized with an irresistible desire of putting an end to its existence, since that is now a custom very generally practiced, as wonder at beholding this work of annihilation accomplished in a moment, and without any effort. But that is the natural effect of a situation which in everything favors extremes, to the detriment of what is moderate and reasonable. It is the populace of Charleston who affect it; and, like all absolute sovereigns, they have only flatterers.

ENGLISH VIEWS OF DISUNION.

THE POLICY OF PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.

From the London Post.

Mr. BUCHANAN appears to entertain the opinion that it is the duty of the head of the American Executive to meet treason and rebellion by long-winded messages and special-pleading letters. Mr BUCHANAN, however, is in one respect consistent. The policy which he announced on the 3d of December is identical in spirit with that which we find embodied in the letter which he addressed to the South Carolinian Commissioners on the 30th of the same month. The insurgents have only to keep their hands off Federal property, and the President will endeavor to preserve until the inauguration of his successor that condition of affairs which has already led to successful rebellion in the case of South Carolina, and is about to lead to the formation of one great Confederation of the Southern Slave States. The intelligence brought by the last mail shows that, whilst the President and Congress are talking instead of acting, Florida, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama are holding Conventions and caucus meetings, and that secession is now extending beyond any possible hope of adjustment. But the most extraordinary circumstance connected with this melancholy history of national folly is the course which Mr. BUCHANAN has adopted of entering into negotiations with the Commissioners of South Carolina. Mr. BUCHANAN says with perfect truth that the question of secession must be eventually left to Congress, and that, if he were formally to recognize the powers of the South Carolinian delegates, he would in fact give the sanction of his authority to the principle of separation. This, we believe, is the *first time that the head of any Government has condescended to argue with armed rebels.* Mr. BUCHANAN did more. At a period when he knew that South Carolina had issued a declaration of independence, when the palmetto flag had been hoisted—when every act of sovereignty short of actual warfare had been exercised—he agreed with these gentlemen that he would not send reinforcements to the South so long as Federal troops and Federal property were not actually attacked. We say nothing of the invasion of Federal rights, because, as regards the Post-office, the administration of justice, and the collection of revenue, these matters had been ostentatiously and flagrantly invaded. Whilst negotiations were proceeding at Washington the United States officer in command at Fort Moultrie, in the exercise of a very wise and proper discretion, removed his force to Fort Sumter. The South Carolinian delegates viewed this simple measure of precaution not only as a violation of the arrangement, but as a kind of *casus belli*; in fact they withdrew from Washington. Under these circumstances the President is inconsiderate enough to write a long letter, in which he first explains the course of the negotiations, and then attempts to justify his policy of non-interference by disavowing the act of Maj. ANDERSON. This document contains the instructions issued by the War Department under which that officer acted. Those instructions contain this passage: "You are to hold possession of the forts in the harbor, and, if attacked, to defend yourself to the last extremity." Maj. ANDERSON was further authorized to remove the troops to Fort Sumter, or any other place, when he had "tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act." Mr. BUCHANAN'S theory, perhaps, was that Maj. ANDERSON was to remain in Fort Moultrie until the insurgents thought proper, by an exhibition of overwhelming force, to make that gallant officer and his men prisoners. But Maj. ANDERSON had tangible evidence, not of one, but of many hostile acts; and, acting upon the letter and spirit of his instructions, he simply took up a better military position in one of those forts in that harbor, which, "if attacked," he was told "to defend to the last extremity." In consequence of this movement, and of the withdrawal of the negotiations, Mr. BUCHANAN has at length been compelled to send reinforcements to Charleston. The transport containing the artillerymen and marines so dispatched was fired upon, and the flame of civil war in America has been lighted. Here we must admit that Mr. BUCHANAN is placed in a most difficult and embarrassing position. He is the head of the Executive Government, but the Constitution does not arm him with the power of declaring war. We hear that "force" bills, army and navy appropriation measures, are to be submitted to Congress, and that the very States now verging on separation have instructed their Representatives to remain at Washington for the purpose of defeating all attempts to put down revolution and rebellion by constitutional and legal means. War can only be declared by a majority of the Senate, and if the Senate should refuse to act, Mr. BUCHANAN has no authority to interfere by force. This is one way of putting the argument, *but it is only a specimen of that special pleading which shows how incompetent small minds are to face great and difficult emergencies.* The American Constitution declares that levying war against the United States amounts to the crime of treason. According to ordinary apprehension, acts which subvert the authority of the Federal Government are treasonable, though they may not be accomplished by actual violence or military force. If Mr. BUCHANAN were left to have his own way, the whole South would quietly separate, and his successor would, as we apprehend he will, have to engage upon the difficult and almost hopeless task of attempting to restore the insurgent States to loyalty and allegiance—not by private negotiations and unsatisfactory compromises, but by the stern and cruel arbitrament of the sword. If Mr. BUCHANAN, in the first instance, had acted with vigor, not by declaring war, which was beyond his power, but *by enforcing the law against treason, a long and disastrous civil contest might altogether have been avoided.* He is about to retire from office, leaving his country weak, dismembered and disorganized, ranged in two hostile camps which no geographical compromise will ever reunite, and these are the results of that model Republic which Englishmen have been so rashly and so foolishly taught to admire and imitate.

THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: Is there to be found in Great Britain a sane man who believes that Slavery can make a greater country than freedom; that 18,000,000 human beings, where each can think and speak as his Maker gave him ability, can be inferior to 8,000,000, whose thoughts, if they wander free, must not find utterance; that 4,000,000 natural enemies amongst the latter form no element of weakness; that an industrious population able to support themselves can be inferior to a smaller one living in affluence and idleness on the toil of their slaves; that $2,000,000,000 of the products of industry is of less value than $900,000,000 because the larger comes from free labor, the smaller from slave?

The anomaly of a republic which has declared all men free and equal holding 4,000,000 souls in bondage was a fact hard to believe; but now behold a greater. The leading journal of the freest country in Europe annulling the blessings of freedom and seeking for a nation which shall eclipse all others to arise from incongruous elements and from people who are sapping the foundation upon which their past greatness has been built.

Alas for England if the noble independence of her yeomen be no cause of her prosperity—if her trade with the East and the West be of less value than a dependence on the fruits of her soil and the toil of her poor! Adieu to the genius of her sons, who recruit their strength from her elements, who subject her hidden riches to their use, who overcome time and distance, making Fire their charioteer and Lightning their Mercury.

But in sober earnest, what does the leading article in Friday's *Times* mean? Are we to believe that extent of territory constitutes strength? Then is that of England a myth. Are we to suppose that no abhorrence of Slavery exists in the United States except in those which the *Times* foresees shall form the rump? We are reluctant to believe it, and yet these must be answered affirmatively if the *Times'* conclusions be correct. The writer of this startling theory must either be ignorant of, or have forgotten, the past history of the United States and their present position. The figures before used herein to represent the populations severally of the Free and Slave States will be found probably to err in favor of the latter. So also with the value of their products and manufactures; but the difference is sufficiently great to prove the greater prosperity of the one over the other.

The comparison is still more striking when we recollect which are the more recently settled. In 1790 the population of Virginia, with an area of 61,000 square miles, was 748,308, and which in 1850 increased to 1,421,660. New-York, in 1790, with an area of 47,000 square miles, had only a population of 340,126, and yet in 1850 it had swelled to 3,097,394. A comparison of the other States with each other would show quite as conclusively the improving condition of the Free States; and when we look at these on the map, and then at England with her incalculable wealth, we must acknowledge there is still room for industry to further develop their enterprise. The northern coast, which the *Times* affects to despise, is a line stretching from 38 to 45 degrees of latitude, with harbors into which the largest ships can enter, and there ride with safety.

The commerce of her inland seas would probably compare favorably with that of the whole proposed Confederation. The coast of the latter facing the Atlantic, if we except the marshy unapproachable coast of Florida, is little larger than that of the North; and with the exception of Norfolk, no ports that the largest ships can enter. The coast washed by the waters of the Gulf of Mexico has no better to boast of. New-Orleans can only be approached by large ships when lightly loaded, and even then are frequently detained week after week unable to cross the bar. To Mobile ships cannot approach nearer than ten miles, and cargo has to be taken to them in lighters. Some approximation to the fleets which each Confederation may possess if divided can be found in the tonnage owned by the Free and Slave States in 1850, and which were severally 4,252,615 by the former, and 855,517 by the latter.

The superiority of the North over the South crowds upon us in every reflection upon their strength and ability to make war. A Southern Confederation, if ever formed, can only exist by the sufferance and forbearance of the North. The United States Government has no occasion to shed one drop of blood in coercing the South. A blockade of their ports would soon win over all moderate men and those of property, including slave owners, to more reasonable councils; and yet let us not shut our eyes to the dangers of those having nothing to lose, and who, I believe, are the prime movers to secession—being more desirous of dwelling amongst the ruins than withdrawing from their present defiant position. It is difficult to believe yet that serious intentions of secession are held by any State except South Carolina, else why was not some previous preparation made for the struggle? The election of LINCOLN must have been regarded as at least possible. Nevertheless secession found no advocates previously except in South Carolina, where it is hoped that, with a Southern Confederacy, Charleston would become the commercial metropolis. The tardiness of the President in taking any coercive steps, whatever bad effects it may have produced, has gained to the anti-secession party vast numbers in the Free States who before sympathised somewhat with the South, and a united action amongst all political parties in the North seems now probable.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Enumerated—Nos. 29, 32 to 41 inclusive, 44 to 60 inclusive, 62. Preferred, No. 8.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 407, 411, 35, 367, 159, 287, 413, 415, 417, 423, 427, 429, 431, 433, 439, 441, 443, 445, 449, 451.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 143, 145, 146, 155, 157, 158, 159, 29, 91, 160, 161, 162, 163, 166, 167, 168, 160, 170, 171, 172.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 211, 91, 391, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1191, 1195, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 613. *Part II.*—Nos. 144, 162, 686, 890, 900, 902, 904, 908, 912, 754, 18.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 299, 326, 327, 328, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 336, 337, 338, 339, 79, 80. *Part II.*—Nos. 168, 339, 341, 345, 346, 347, 349, 350, 351, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358.

Opening of the Evidence Contesting the Blankman Will—The Will Alleged to be a Fabrication.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of Jane A. Blankman, deceased.—The contestants to this will commenced their testimony on Friday last. The probate of the will is opposed, on the ground that it is a fabrication. The contestants were represented by Henry L. Clinton, H. P. Allen and E. T. Wood. The proponents were represented by James T. Brady and James S. Carpenter. Mr. Bolton, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, has been examined. The following testimony was taken in regard to the genuineness of the signature, "A. T. Maillard," the other subscribing witness, who is now dead.

Wm. H. Freeland called and sworn for the contestants.

Q.—State your occupation and business? A.—I am a merchant, Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-street.

Q.—Are you a member of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co.? A.—I am.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long, prior to his death? A.—Six or seven years.

Q.—Was he at any time in the employ of your firm, and, if so, when in what capacity? A.—He was from 1853 to 1857, as salesman; won't be certain.

Q.—After that, had your firm business transactions with him? A.—They had.

Q.—Did he keep his bank account with you? A.—He did.

Q.—Was he in the habit of drawing checks upon your firm? A.—He was.

Q.—During what time was he so in the habit of drawing checks on your firm? A.—I think it was part of the year 1857, during the year 1858, and during the year 1859.

Q.—Did he draw many or few such checks? A.—He drew a great many.

Q.—Who was the cashier of your firm that paid those checks? A.—I was.

Q.—State whether you have ever seen him write. A.—I have.

Q.—Often? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—During the entire period you knew him? A.—I did.

Q.—State whether during that period you saw much or little of his writing? A.—I saw a good deal of it.

Q.—Are you familiar with his handwriting? A.—I am.

Q.—Are you familiar with his signature? A.—I am.

Q.—Look at the name "A. T. Maillard" in the alleged will, now shown you, and the words opposite, "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," and state whether, in your opinion, such name, or such words, or any of them, are in the handwriting of A. T. Maillard [showing alleged will.]? A.—I should think not.

Q.—Have you any doubt on that subject? A.—The "A. T. Maillard" looks *something* like his handwriting; the balance does not.

Q.—Look at exhibits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, marked 9th January, 1861, and say whether the signatures A. T. Maillard on them, in your opinion, are his genuine signatures?

Objected to as incompetent, irrelevant, and because neither of the papers produced have been received in evidence.

Withdrawn for the present.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Who first exhibited to you the will which has been shown you here this morning? A.—I think Mr. Wood—E. T. Wood, now present.

Q.—When was that? A.—About a week or ten days ago.

Q.—For what purpose did he then exhibit it to you? A.—To ask me if I thought that was Mr. Maillard's signature.

Q.—Did you know, or did he state to you that the genuineness of that signature was disputed? A.—I had heard it had been.

Q.—Did he tell you so? A.—I presume he did; I think so.

Q.—Did he say to you in effect, that the whole will was a fabrication, and could be proved to be such, or anything to that effect? A.—I cannot answer that direct; I had heard the will was in law; don't think he told me it was a fabrication, but he said the signature was not genuine.

Q.—When Mr. Wood showed you the will, as you have stated, was there any third person present? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who? A.—Mr. P. H. Baker, a partner of mine.

Q.—Was any other person present? A.—I think no one, but the clerks in the Surrogate's Office.

Q.—Did Mr. Baker examine the will also? A.—He did.

Q.—Which first expressed an opinion as to the name of Maillard on that occasion? A.—I did.

Q.—How long or carefully did you examine the name before you expressed that opinion? A.—I examined it alone, I think, from perhaps three to five minutes.

Q.—In making that examination, did you use any other medium of inspection than your natural sight? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—What was it? A.—A magnifying glass.

Q.—Who furnished that to you? A.—I don't recollect whether it was one I had myself, or one Mr. Wood had.

Q.—Is your sight imperfect? A.—I think not, Sir.

Q.—Why did you use that glass? A.—I wanted to examine the name carefully.

Q.—Was that necessary to enable you to give a reliable opinion about its genuineness? A.—Well, I don't know as it was absolutely necessary, but I preferred to do it.

Q.—Look at the signature of A. T. Maillard, on that Will, and state from your knowledge of his handwriting, in what particular it differs from his genuine signature, which you have seen? A.—Well, Sir, I never saw the "i" joined to the "l" so far up, and very seldom joined at all, (the "l" in the sir-name,) and also the "r;" the letter "r" here is square at the top, whereas, he made a round one, without the little loop or dash at the top; it appears to me as if he commenced his "A" here at the bottom, (first letter,) and also the loop in the "A" is carried further up than his genuine; he always commenced his A (capital) at the top, that is all, Sir.

Q.—Look at the paper shown you marked Feb. 8, 1861, Exhibit No. 1, and say whether that is not the original handwriting of Mr. Maillard.

Mr. Clinton objects, unless he be allowed to produce the same character of test evidence.

Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepted.

A.—I think it is.

Q.—Look at the indorsement on that exhibit, and say in whose handwriting it is. A.—Mr. Squires, one of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co. The name indorsed is Freeland, Squires & Co.

Q.—Look at the capital A in the signature of Maillard on that Exhibit, and say where in your opinion the writer of that name commenced the formation of that letter? A.—I would think, Sir, it commenced at the top.

Q.—Look at the paper marked Feb. 8, Exhibit No. 2, and say whether you believe it is a genuine signature of A. T. Maillard?

Objected to.

Objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepted.

A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Look at the several exhibits marked three, to and including number eleven, and say whether you believe the name of A. T. Maillard on each of them to be the proper handwriting of said Maillard? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you ever give cash for any check purporting to be signed A. T. Maillard, and which proved not to be signed by him. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see him write when he was on his feet at the time, leaning over a table? A.—No, Sir, never on a table; I have seen him write at counting desks standing up.

Q.—When you used the magnifying glass in examining the signature of Maillard to the will, was it to determine where he commenced the formation of the capital "A" at the beginning of the name? A.—It was not for that express purpose.

Q.—Was that part of your purpose? A.—It was, Sir.

Q.—What other purpose had you specifically in using the glass on that name? A.—To examine some of the letters that appeared to be patched, fixed up, and lengthened out.

Q.—Look at the will and say which letters are referred to in your last answer. A.—The top part of the letter "M" and the lower part of the letter "M," and also the letter "R;" that is all, Sir.

Q.—Were you on friendly terms with Mr. Maillard when he died? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long before his decease did you see him for the last time? A.—It wasn't very long; I can't say the exact time, up to the time he was confined to his bed the last time.

Q.—Had he been more or less out of health during the last year of his life? A.—Yes, Sir, he was out of health—not what you would call a healthy man.

Q.—Did you visit him at his house? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you know Mrs. Maillard personally? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was there a misunderstanding between your firm and Mrs. Maillard about the policy of insurance on Maillard's life, which your firm held as collateral security for some obligation to you? A.—Not that I knew of.

Q.—Were you not informed that Mrs. Maillard had consulted Mr. Edmon Blankman, as the lawyer, in regard to a claim by her to obtain the policy of insurance for her benefit or use? A.—I can't answer that very direct; I never heard of such a thing; I never knew of a policy of a life insurance; I had heard that she consulted Mr. Blankman after her husband's decease.

Q.—Was her consultation with Mr. Blankman, as you were informed, in relation to your firm? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In what respect do the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," on the will, differ from the general handwriting of Mr. Maillard? A.—The entire character is altogether different; the whole writing is different.

Redirect examination by Mr. Clinton.—Q.—Can you see the patches to the name "A. T. Maillard," on the alleged will, without the aid of a glass? A.—I can.

Q.—Did you ever know Maillard to patch his signature in that way? A.—I never did.

Q.—When you first looked at the signature, "A. T. Maillard," on the alleged will, did you see these patches? A.—I did, and without the aid of a glass.

Q.—State whether in these patches the pen seemed to be put on more than once in a single stroke, or what should be a single stroke of a particular letter. A.—They do.

Q.—State whether the name of Maillard, on the alleged will, is written in a freer or more constrained hand than Maillard wrote his signature? A.—I should say it was more constrained.

Q.—Look at these various exhibits shown you in the cross-examination, and say whether Maillard joined the "r" and "d" in writing his signature generally, as these letters are joined in such exhibits. A.—I think those are good samples of his "r" and "d;" he wrote them in that way, I should say.

Q.—Do the words "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," bear any resemblance whatever to Mr. Maillard's hand-writing? A.—They do not.

Q.—Did you ever know Maillard to write his name so that between the "r" and "d" there were two or three separate strokes of the pen? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Are the exhibits shown you on the cross-examination, containing Mr. Maillard's signature, fair specimens of the manner in which he made the loop at this left hand of the capital "A?" A.—They are, Sir.

Q.—As far as you know, in writing his name when he began it with that kind of an "A," was the loop just about the same distance from the top as in those exhibited? A.—I should think it was.

Q.—How does the capital "A" in the alleged will compare in respect to that loop with the manner in which he made it in writing his name?

Objected to as an indirect method of making a comparison of handwriting. Question withdrawn.

Q.—Look at exhibit No. 1, Feb. 8, and say whether Maillard, in writing his name, often or but rarely made the capital "T" and "M" in that way when he made his signature? A.—Very seldom; I never saw it till I noticed it there.

Q.—Were you, during your entire acquaintance with Mr. Maillard, on friendly or other terms with him? A.—I think always friendly.

Q.—About how long before his death did you last see him? A.—About a month, Sir.

Q.—State whether you attended his funeral? A.—I did not, Sir.

A.—At whose expense was he buried? Objected to. Waived.

Q.—In the conversation, as in the remarks made by Mr. Wood, one of the counsel in the case, when you examined the alleged will for the first time, did he say in substance the genuineness of the signature was contested? A.—He did.

Q.—Did he ask you to examine carefully and give your candid opinion whether that should be for or against the side he represented? State what he said on that subject. A.—I said to Mr. Wood I wished to examine it for myself without his saying anything about it, and I would give him my opinion.

Q.—You have been asked about a policy of Insurance. State whether Mr. Maillard, at the time of his death, was indebted to your firm?

Objected to—irrelevant. Question waived.

Patrick H. Baker, examined for contestants:

Q.—State your residence and occupation. A.—Merchant, Nos. 122 and 124 Duane-street; dry goods business; one of the firm of Freeland, Squires & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants.

Q.—Did you know Adolphus T. Maillard in his lifetime? A.—I did.

Q.—For about how long? A.—Seven years.

Q.—Was he in employ of Freeland, Squires & Co., during time stated by last witness? A.—He was.

Q.—Have you seen him write? A.—I have.

Q.—During the time he was in employ of Freeland, Squires & Co.? A.—I have.

Q.—And since? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Have you seen much or little of his writing and of his signatures during the period you knew him. A.—Not very much.

Q.—Have you seen his signatures often during the time he did business with your firm and after he left your employ? A.—Often, but not after he left our employ.

Q.—Have you seen his signature to checks drawn upon your firm? A.—I have.

Q.—Many or few? A.—Few.

Q.—Have you within the past month or two looked at his signatures to checks drawn upon your firm and paid by your firm in the way of business with him? A.—I have.

Q.—Look at the alleged will of Mrs. Blankman now shown you and say whether in your opinion the name A. T. Maillard and the words "Park place and Broadway, New-York," are in the hand-writing of A. T. Maillard? A.—I should think not.

Cross-Examination by Mr Brady: Q.—State all the differences you observe in the name of Maillard, as written in that will, and his signature in the general character of his handwriting. A.—It appears to be much larger than the ordinary signatures of his I have seen; the flourish under his name is unusual for his signature; I never saw it before; the "Park place and Broadway, New-York" is quite different, I think; the loop to the capital letter "A" is different; in his signature there is a little space between the "i" and the "l," that is all.

Q.—What is the difference between the flourish at the end of the name of Maillard on that will and the conclusion of his signature, as you remember; he was accustomed to write it? A.—He usually made but one line under the name, from right to left.

Q.—Did you ever know him to depart from that custom? A.—I think not.

Q.—Look at the signature now shown you marked Feb. 8, '61, Exhibit No. 12, and say if you believe that to be genuine?

Objected to; objection overruled. Mr. Clinton excepts.

A.—I think that is his signature.

Q.—Look at the respective papers marked Feb. 8, Exhibits Nos 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and say whether you believe each of them to be the proper handwriting of Maillard? A.—I think they are all Mr. Maillard's signature?

Q.—Do you know Mistress Maillard? A.—I do not.

Adjourned to 15th inst., 11 A. M.

The Central Park Extension—The Question of Costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

In the matter of the application to acquire lands for the Central Park.—This case has been heretofore stated in full in the *Times.*

It will be remembered that the controversy grew out of the discontinuance by the Central Park Commissioners of the proceedings to extend the Park, which had been instituted according to the provisions of the act of 1859, parties interested in the lands which were to be taken insisting upon the continuance of the proceedings on the ground that their lands had already been taken, and these proceedings were the only method left to them to recover compensation; and that the Commissioners of the Park had no authority to discontinue the proceedings after having once been initiated.

The Court decided that the Commissioners had the power to discontinue the proceedings, and that they had by a resolution of their body duly discontinued them.

But the Court also held that the Commissioners were liable for the costs of the proceedings which the Appraisers and parties interested had been put to up to the time of such discontinuance; and a motion having been made to retax the costs the Court now decides that this motion for a retaxation must be granted; that it has been unable to find any authority for the County Clerk to act as a taxing officer.

For the purpose of having a proper examination into the charges the Court determines to refer the matter to John B. Haskins, Esq., to take proof as to the performance of the service, &c., and the reasonableness of the charges, and report the same to this Court, together with his opinion thereon.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Recorder HOFFMAN listened to various motions of no public interest. No prisoners were sentenced, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Rape—Patrick Holland *alias* Mulholland, Wm. Anderson, Christian F. Jacobs.

For Forgery—Charles H. Scott, Wm. F. Ayres.

For Robbery—Michael McCarty.

For Burglary—John Fitzsimmons, Charles Wentworth, James Robinson, Henry Monaghan, John Barry.

For Larceny—James Casey, Elizabeth Cowing, Victor Blumenthal, Gilbert Morris, John Eginton, John McDonald, William Gale, Peter Woods and Louisa Palmer.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Andrew Ryan, Abraham Rosenstein, Henry Stone.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

AN EXTRA TERM.

The January term of this Court recently adjourned *sine die*. On application of the District-Attorney, the Governor has ordered an extra term, to commence its session on the 27th of February inst.

Court of Special Sessions.

PETTY CALENDAR.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices BROWNELL, CONNOLLY and STEERS disposed of the calendar as follows: One person charged with keeping a disorderly house, obtained a postponement. Of seventeen persons charged with assault and battery, three were discharged by request of complainant, two were allowed postponement, seven were fined, two were imprisoned, and three were acquitted. Two persons were charged with petty larceny; of whom one was acquitted, and the other was discharged by non-appearance of witnesses.

A case which indicated, in the manner of its conduct, the characteristic obstinacy of the Teutonic race, was that of Charles Rautenberg, charged with committing an assault on Police Officer Lewis. The officer testified that a short time ago, on a Sunday afternoon, having received orders to arrest all persons openly exposing liquor for sale, or keeping billiard-rooms open, he noticed that the sounds which came from the prisoner's saloon, in West-tenth-street, indicated that persons within were playing at billiards. The officer went to the window of the place and warned the inmates that a persistence in their course would result in arrest. He then went away. Shortly afterwards passing the place again, he saw a person carry a pitcher into the saloon, he followed, and found the prisoner selling liquor to the person with the pitcher. He then arrested the proprietor, by saying "you are my prisoner; Rautenberg then wanted to go out to get his hat, and the officer allowed him to go for it, accompanying him as he went; the officer passed through the door first, when the prisoner endeavored to close it on him, and shut him out; failing in this attempt at the first door, he repeated it at the second door, trying to push out the officer, and taking his "billy" from his hand, threw it at him; the officer dodged, and so escaped the blow of the missile.

The prisoner was represented in Court by a German lawyer, who inveighed with fiery Teuton eloquence against the injustice of allowing a policeman to invade the sanctity of a private house. His opinion, advanced with great earnestness, that the position of the prisoner and complainant should be reversed, did not seem to impress the Court very forcibly, for the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10. The Counsel then asked that an appeal might be entered under a statute which he cited. In this, however, he was a little behind the time, and was informed by the Court that the statute to which he referred was repealed long ago. Another method of taking the case to a higher Court was, however, suggested by the Clerk, and the prisoner paid the fine under protest, and announced his design to appeal to his country. Until the recent conviction of Lindenmuller for violation of the Sunday laws shall be confirmed, no German will probably ever yield to the law without resisting to the last.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Outhouse* vs. *Outhouse.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Lawrence et al vs. *Cornwell.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Hoffman, Woodruff Moncrief, Robertson and White.

Bellmont Branch Bank, Branch Bank of the State of Ohio vs. *William Hoge, et al.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Wilder, et als vs. *Lane et als.*—Order affirmed with costs.

Van Allen vs. *The Illinois Central Railroad Co.*—Judgment ordered for the plaintiffs for $26,812 50, with interest and costs.

Dorritz vs. *Russel, et al.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered, with costs to abide event.

POLICE REPORTS.

AN INCURSION INTO THE HIGHLANDS.

During the past few weeks the occupants of tenement houses on the east side of the City have suffered greatly by the depredations of an organized body of juvenile thieves, two of whom, named Peter Terriff, *alias* Campbell, and Charles Detman, were arrested on Saturday afternoon by Officer Anderson of the Tenth Ward. The prisoners were caught in the apartments of John Highland, at the tenement house No 18 Orchard-street, which they had broken open, but ere they could "bag" their plunder some of the inmates discovered them. Afterwards the burglars were identified by Mr. August Tucker, of No 67 Forsyth-street, as having stolen, on the 30th ult., a watch and key, and some other property, from him, a portion of which was found upon Terriff. Mrs. Eliza Clive, of No. 65 Norfolk-street, also recognized the prisoners as thieves who had robbed her rooms on the 26th ult. They were taken before Justice BRENNAN, who committed them for trial, each in default of $1,000 bail.

FUGITIVES FROM NEW JERSEY.

William and Edward Allen, brothers, aged thirteen and sixteen, were arrested in Fulton-street, soon after midnight on Saturday, by Officers Niven and McCamman, of the Second Precinct, charged with having committed a burglary at Newark, N. J., a few nights since. Justice OSBORN yesterday committed them to prison, and they will be delivered into the hands of the Jersey police to-day. Chief of Police Wambold, of Newark, was in the city on Saturday, searching for the prisoners, and left only an hour previous to their arrest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 9.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65	87
5,000	Tre. 10½ ₱c Notes	100
16,000	Tre 10¾ ₱c Notes	100¼
6,000	Missouri St. 6s	64¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	69½
1,000	N.Y.C B '76, C.B	100¼
1,000	Hud. R. 3d m. bs.	86
6,000	Mich Cen 8 ₱ ct. 1st m. Skg F.C.b.	98
3,000	Mich. S 1st m. b.	82
3,000	LaC. & M. L G. b.	17½
1,000	Han. & St J. R. b.	53
1,000	L. E. & W. 2d m. b.	38
1,000	D., L & W. 2d M.	94¼
5	Bk of State of N. Y	89
6	American Ex. Bk.	91
50	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	82½
8	do	83
10	do	82¾
450	N.Y.Cn. ex div. p&c	76¼
100	do s30	76
100	do s15	76
25	do b30	76¼
200	do p&c	76⅛
150	do opg	76½
300	do p&c	76½
5	Park Bank	105
50	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	56
100	do	55⅞
10	do	55⅝
15	Clev., Pains & A.R.	120
50	Erie Railroad	32
200	do s30	32
50	do s30	32½
50	do	33
50	Hudson R. R. b30	42¾
10	do	42½
25	do	42¾
50	do b60	43
50	Harlem R. Pref. s10	38¾
50	Mich. Cen. R. s10	54¼
100	Ill. C. R. scrip b30	76
250	do	76
200	do b60	76¼
100	do s30	75½
100	do s30	75¾
150	do s10	76
1300	Clev. & Tol. R.	32¼
700	do b60	32½
100	do b10	32½
50	Chic., B. & Q. R.	70¼

MONDAY, Feb. 11—A. M.

The Trade of the past week shows a partial improvement in the sales, making by the Importers to the Jobbers, and by the latter to the country. The amount of business doing, however, is still far below that of last season, and appears to be very unequally distributed, as many of the houses heretofore doing a good trade with the South and West complain that, for the present, their prospects are as gloomy as at any time since the political crisis set in. One of the difficulties encountered is in the doubtful expediency or security of selling to the customers who have come on as usual from the Southwest, not knowing what course their States may hereafter take in regard to the collection of Northern debts. This applies especially to Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas. There is not so much hesitation about the Southern Border States, at least while the chance of retaining these States in the old Union remains. The relief to trade would be very great and immediate if this question were favorably solved, not only with reference to the intercourse of New-York with Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, &c., but to the North-Western Exchanges, which threaten to be more seriously compromised than at present by the relation of the Bank Note Currency of Illinois and Wisconsin to the Public Stocks of the Southern Border States. As if to select the most inopportune moment, the Legislature of Illinois proposes to virtually force into liquidation a large portion of the Free Banks, whose circulation is based on these Stocks. We understand that the Bill, known as the Auditor's Bill, just passed by one branch of that Legislature, would, if it should become a law, force some millions of State Bonds on the market and greatly depreciate prices. Indeed, the fear of it has already accelerated the serious decline in them. The hasty movement in Congress to revolutionize the present Tariff and to break down the Warehousing system, is complained of by our Merchants as equally inopportune. And in a political sense, it is probable that the passage of such a bill, just now, would prove most unfortunate in its influence against the Northern States, in the European States, with which our Foreign Trade is so intimately connected. Even parties at home, who would like to see a reform, at any other time more conducive to its favorable working, in our present *Ad Valorem* system of levying Custom Duties, by the restoration or substitution of *specifics* on many articles of Foreign Import, doubt the wisdom of attempting the change in the face of existing political troubles.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $3,787,144, against $3,954,310 same week last season. For the first time since the crisis, the amount of Dry Goods marketed for the week was nearly equal to the amount entered at this port. Usually, at this season of the year, the withdrawals from Bond should exceed the amount thrown into Bond. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods continue large, and in material excess of the movement last season, say $2,890,864 against $1,909,069; while the Export of Specie is next to nothing. The Import of Gold has also fallen off, the arrivals this week by the *Vigo* and *Canada* being about $560,000. The fall of Exchange, however, to 104½@105½ ₱ cent. on England, may cause a resumption of the Import of Gold, on an active scale, when the fact is known in London and Paris. The market for Money remains easy, and the accumulation of Gold in Bank goes on rapidly, (partly by reason of the disbursement again of the sums recently transferred to the Sub-Treasury,) and the volume of Loans and Discounts is understood to be lower than the previous week.

According to the monthly summary of the Foreign Trade at this port, which we published a few days ago for seven months of the current fiscal year, the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, (exclusive of Bullion,) from July 1 last to

Jan. 31, ultimo, amounted to	$131,941,000
Add week in February	3,787,144
Total to date	$135,728,144
Against same time 1860	139,792,310
Decrease since July 1	$4,074,166

The same tables make the export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,)

From July 1 to Jan. 31	$71,068,000
Add week in February	2,890,864
Total to date	$73,958,864
Against same time 1860	44,303,069
Increase since July 1	$29,655,795

The same tables make the Export of Specie

From 1st of July to present date	$20,669,000
Against same time, 1860	37,464,350
Decrease since July 1	$16,795,350

The Receipts of Specie at New-York from the 1st of July last, to the present date, are:

From California	$22,736,051
Foreign points direct	17,801,000
Foreign *via* Boston	3,659,000
Total deliveries	$44,196,051
Against an export of	20,669,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

Loan of the United States of 1874	93½@87½
*New-York Central	74¾@73¼@76¾@76
New-York and Erie	32@30@33¼@32½
Reading	42@39@42¼
Rock Island	54½@52½@57@55¼
Michigan Guaranteed	31¼@27½@33¼@31
Michigan Southern	14@12⅞@14¾@14¼
Michigan Central	52@49½@56@54¼
Toledo	30@27¼@33@32
Galena	71¼@66¼@71¼@69½
Illinois Central	71¼@69@77@75¼
Panama	112@112½
Pacific Mail	81¼@80@83@82¼
Missouris	65¼@64½@65½
Virginias	71@75@74¾
Tennessees	68@67@71@69¼
Illinois Central Bonds	96@95
Hudson River	42¼@40@43¾@43
Harlem Preferred	36¼@34@40@38¼
Burlington and Quincy	69@65@70@69⅝
Harlem Common	14¾@14¼@16@15¾

*Ex-Feb. Dividend.

The dealings in the Stock Exchange last week opened on a very depressed market, and at lower prices on Monday than were reached at the close of the previous week. The reaction soon exhausted itself in that direction, however, and after Tuesday and up to Saturday afternoon, the market ruled firmer and at better prices on most of the Railways. The change was brought about under the influence of a better state of political confidence from the Virginia election and the meeting of the Peace Conference at Washington, and it was materially assisted by the January returns of traffic. On Saturday afternoon the market was weaker some additional political distrust having been excited by the news of the seizure of five New-York vessels in the port of Savannah, by order of the Governor of Georgia, in reprisal for the seizure of certain fire-arms in this City some weeks ago, on their way to that State. As the latter have been restored, it is probable that the vessels in question will be immediately released. These and other political complications of course greatly disturb the public confidence, and render the speculative operations of the Exchange more than ordinarily feverish. They especially hurt and depress the Public Credit of the Southern States which have not yet joined the Gulf Confederacy, and cripple the ability of the General Government in all negotiations of a financial nature by striking down the market value of the Federal Stocks already in existence, and the rate of interest on Treasury paper recently issued, besides rendering it next to impossible to raise money on the New Loan of $25,000,000 first authorized by Congress. The additional decline in the first week on the Five ₱ cents of 1874, is 6 ₱ cent., and on the Six ₱ per cents of 1867, of which about $100,000 have just returned from Europe, from 5 to 7 ₱ cent., sales at any reasonable price being unusually difficult, except in a small or retail way. Under such circumstances, the anxiety with which the telegraphic advices from Washington and the South are watched in Wall-street, and in Banking circles generally, may readily be accounted for.

On the Western lines, most of which exhibit a liberal increase over last season, as follows:

	Jan. 1860.	Jan. 1861.	Increase.	₱ Ct
Michigan Central	$110,000	$142,000	$32,000	29
Cleve. and Toledo	77,996	84,696	7,080	9
Michigan Southern	131,466	138,694	7,228	5½
Illinois Central	185,257	321,862	136,605	74
Galena and Chicago	60,652	96,983	36,331	60
Chic., Bur. and Qn.	111,019	130,487	19,468	17½
Chic. and Rock. Isl.	70,555	80,655	10,100	14
Chic. & N. Western	32,179	52,168	19,989	62
Hudson River	211,714	223,157	11,443	5

We are requested by Mr. BELMONT to contradict the statement made in this paper a few days ago that Mr. KOSLAY, whose name was mentioned in connection with the recent frauds at the Custom-house, had been employed in the office of his firm previous to his engagement at the Custom-house. There is, we are assured, no truth in the statement.

The circulation of the Banks of the State of South Carolina has been discredited by some of the uncurrent money brokers. *Thompson's Reporter* says:

> "This Bank is purely a State institution, managed by State appointments, and is subservient to State authorities. Even before secession it was considered of contingent solvency. Other Banks in the State may take moderately of the State loans, but it is safe to presume that this Bank furnishes its currency in exchange for State bonds and unfunded State debt, in amounts that will in self-defence compel the joint-stock institutions of that and the adjoining States to throw out its circulation. It is quite common for South Carolina and Georgia people to say: 'Don't give me any of the *Bank of the State of South Carolina.*'"

The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $3,644,921, against $4,138,332 at the close of the previous week, and $5,751,298 at the close of the week before.

The information from Washington in regard to the New Loan Bill is that the President has approved and signed the twenty-five million loan, which passed both Houses as originally reported, with amendments, providing that the revenue from the loan authorized by the act of June, 1860, or so much as may be deemed necessary, shall be applicable to the redemption of the Treasury Notes issued under the act of last December, and for no other purposes. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchange at par the bonds of the United States for said Treasury Notes, at legal interest, and shall not be obliged to accept the most favorable bids, as provided for, unless he shall consider them advantageous to the United States, and any portion of the said loan not taken under the first advertisement, he may again advertise, according to his discretion.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday afternoon says:

"In the Exchange market bankers report the supply and the demand about equal. If anything, the market is a shade easier. Buying rates 6¼@6½; selling 7. The feeling prevails that the price is too high, and a decline is looked for at no distant day. Under the high rates the demand continues exceedingly light. Gold nominal, buying 6, selling 7 ₱ cent. Little wanted."

COAL TRADE OF WEEK AND SEASON.

	1860.		1861.		
	Week.	Total.	Week.	Total	To. In.
P. & R. R. R.	20,423	249,149	19,872	225,596	d23,553
L. Val. R. R.	12,623	121,665	11,732	124,993	3,328
Scranton S'th	10,289	53,078	11,099	54,784	1,706
Do. North	2,088	11,389	2,408	14,340	2,951
Broad Top	2,885	17,024	1,282	11,638	d5,386
Shamokin	902	9,999	3,882	13,899	3,900
Trevorton	644	4,490	1,139	4,383	d107
Sh. Mt., H. T.	406	2,009	888	2,161	152
Lykens Valley	702	2,432	352	1,368	d1,064
Total	50,962	462,235	53,652	453,152	

The earnings of the Illinois Central the first week of February were:

1860	$42,142 40
1861	75,906 55
Increase	$33,764 15

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 61 bbls. Ashes, 5,347 bbls. Flour, 900 bushels Wheat, 5,147 bushels Corn, 2,091 bushels Barley, 1,675 bushels Oats, 5,147 bushels Malt, 3,117 pkgs. Provisions, 1,400 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet yet steady, at $5@$5 06¼ for Pots, and $5 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 395 bbls.

COTTON—Is inactive and depressed, including Middling Uplands at 11⅝c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Sales, 850 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request to-day, and sales have been made of 4,000 bags, ex *Augusta*, on private terms; with 700 bags, in lots, at from 11c.@13½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds have been quiet.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails to-day, for desirable brands of State and Western Flour, especially the former, but at prices which are not satisfactory to the principal holders. Hence business is restricted. The reported transactions amount to 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 10@$5 20; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 20@$5 40, chiefly at $5 25; Superfine Western, at $5 05@$5 15; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 25@$6 10; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 25; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 45@$5 50; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 50@$5 65, chiefly at $5 55@$5 60 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10 @$5 20
Extra State	5 20 @ 5 40
Superfine Western	5 05 @ 5 15
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 25 @ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 35 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 45 @ 5 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 70 @ 7 25
Fancy Genesee	5 45 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 65 @ 7 25

Southern is quiet and prices tend downward. Sales since our last, 900 bbls., in lots, at $5 05@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues very quiet, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 30@$7 25 ₱ bbl. Sales 275 bbls. Rye Flour is in slack request at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in less demand at $3 00@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is salable at $1 62½@$2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy, to-day. The demand has been quite moderate. Buyers have been unable to obtain satisfactory concessions from holders, and have been reluctant to purchase freely at prevailing rates. We have heard of sales of 25,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 52½; Red Western, part at $1 30@$1 31 in store; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 24@$1 25; prime Milwaukee Club, $1 22@$1 23; Northwestern Club, on private terms; No. 2 and No. 1 Chicago Spring, at $1 15@$1 17½; and Red Pennsylvania at $1 35 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate request at former rates. Sales have been made of 42,000 bushels at 65c.@67c., chiefly at 66c.@67c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 62c.@64c. for new do. do., from the railroad depôt; 64c.@66c. for Yellow Southern; 75c. for choice White Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy at 65c.@68c. for Jersey and Northern, ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats continue in moderate demand, including Canada, at 35c.@36c.; Western at 35c.@36c., and State at 36c.@37c., ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 400 bales North River at 90c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Receipts, this week, amounted to 49,307 hides, and 230 bales do, including 44,369 hides and 230 bales do from foreign ports. As the sales did not exceed 24,600 hides, the stock has been increased, yet the market for dry hides has not varied remarkably. Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., state that: "Some inquiry prevails from the trade for small parcels of low priced hides, but large invoices and the better grades of hides are entirely neglected, the disparity existing in the views of the generality of buyers and sellers precluding the possibility of large transactions. By the arrival of the *Mercy Ellen* and *Nicola*, from Orinoco, we are in receipt of advices from thence which quote a dullness in the market, light prospective shipments, and a continuance of the political troubles of the country. The two vessels bring together, 35,400 Hides, none of which are yet offered for sale. Wet Salted Hides of all descriptions are dull of sale, with prices tending lower. Some few orders are being received from European markets, but the low limit and the difficulty of negotiating exchange, prevent many of them from being filled. Of Dry Salted Hides we note sales of 720 Sandwich Islands, at 14c., 580 Brazil, at 15c., and a small parcel of Matamoras, on private terms. We notice the arrival of the *John Sidney*, with 150 bales Calcutta Buffalo and 80 bales Cow Hides. Of the former, 100 bales sold previous to arrival." The week's sales of hides included 600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21 lbs., private terms for Canada, 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, 20 lbs., 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,200 Dry California, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,540 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs., 19½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,590 Dry Port-au-Platte, 20 lbs., private terms; 1,000 Dry Texas, 23@25 lbs., 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Western, 16 lbs., 15½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,675 Dry New-Orleans, 20 lbs., 16c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 720 Dry Salted Sandwich Islands, 28 lbs., 14c. cash, usual selection; 580 Dry Salted Brazil, 32 lbs., 15c., 6 months, usual selection; 225 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., private terms; 310 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Country Slaughters, 60@70 lbs., 6¾c.@7c., cash; 500 City Slaughters, 74 lbs., 7¾c., 6 months; 500 City Slaughters, 70 lbs., 6½c., cash; 340 City Slaughters, 75 lbs., 7c., cash, for export; 500 Country Slaughters, 52 lbs., private terms; 1,800 wet salted Chili, 40 lbs., private terms to go East; 225 wet salted New-Orleans, 40 lbs., 7c., cash; 900 wet salted California, 55 lbs., 10c., 6 months. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 289,200, (same time last year 296,800—year before, 78,400,) and 405 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 4,300 Horse, 4,800 East India Cow and Buffalo.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in very moderate request, including Common at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been sparingly inquired for at 35c.@37c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Light sales (350 bbls.) of Pork were reported to-day, at £17 50 for Mess, and $13 for Prime, ₱ bbl., the market closing, however, steadily. Dressed Hogs are dull, and down to 7c.@7¾c.; Live, do. sell slowly at 5¾c.@6c., ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams, at 8½c.@8½c.; and Shoulders at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet, at 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is depressed; sales 125 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 9¼c.10¼c. ₱ lb. Beef is ununchanged; sales 100 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess.; $10@$10 75 for extra Western Mess; $5 62½@$6 25 for Country Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$17 ₱ tce. Hams $12@$15 ₱ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 8½c.@10¾c.

SEEDS—Clover attracts less attention, including inferior to choice, at 7c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. In Philadelphia, during the week, 2,600 bushels changed hands at $4 75@$5 18¾ ₱ bush. Rough Flax is quiet at $1 45@$1 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed is in demand, partly at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Timothy; 400 bushels Red Top sold in Philadelphia at $2 ₱ sack.

SKINS—Deer are out of first hands and current arrivals are very light, finding ready buyers at full prices; 2,100 lbs. Sisal brought 43c., cash, and 1,200 lbs. Central American at prices not disclosed. Goat are partially neglected; 32 bales Tampico were purchased for the Philadelphia market on private terms.

SPICES—Continue in active demand. Sales, to-day, 10,000 mats Cassia, at 18c., cash, ₱ lb.; 2,000 bags Pimento, on private terms; a cargo of Pepper, to arrive, also on private terms; and 4,000 bags Singapore Pepper, at $7 31¼@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Have been less active, sales having been made of only 580 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5½c.; also, 318 hhds. New-Orleans, (at auction,) at 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@9⅞c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., part at 18c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet; rates have not varied. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. Wheat in bulk and ship's bags, 11½d.@12d.; Corn, 10½d.@11¼d. ₱ bushel; Cotton, 11-32d.@⅜d. ₱ lb.; Resin 3s. 6d. ₱ 200 lbs.; Lard and Bacon, 35s.@37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 11d.@11½d. ₱ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For London—Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s 6d. ₱ bbl.; Bacon, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Lard, 45s.@47s. 6d. ₱ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: a Swedish bark, 15,000 bushels Grain, to Cork for orders to a port in Great Britain, Corn 14d. in bulk, with privilege of Wheat at 15d. in bulk; a British brig, 218 tons, to Waterford, Ire., Corn, 13½d. in bulk; a British bark to a direct port in Ireland, 17,000 Corn, 13½d. in bulk and ship's bags; one or two vessels to Cork for orders to a direct port in Ireland, about previous rates; a ship, 744 tons, to Rotterdam, £2,100; a schooner, 176 tons, to Valencia, Guano, $1 ₱ bbl.; a British brig, 168 tons, to the Mediterranean and back, $3,000; a bark, 280 tons, from a Southern Lumber port to Rio Janeiro, $20, and back to a United States Atlantic port. Coffee, 50c. ₱ bag; a British schooner, 100 tons, hence to St Domingo and back, $1,200; a brig, 199 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 38c., and Molasses, $3; one, 275 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, same rates; one, 175 tons, to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; one, 255 tons, to Nuevitas and back, Sugar, 37c., Melado, 34c., Molasses $3 50, and Wood $10 on deck; one, 286 tons, to Havana, $1 50; a schooner, 195 tons, to St. Thomas $825; a brig, 170 tons, from Jacksonville to a Windward Island $11, with privilege of a second port for $1 additional; a schooner, 150 tons, hence to the windward, 65c. ₱ bbl.; a bark, 294 tons, to Bristol E.; a British brig, 200 tons, same voyage, Naval Stores; a bark, 396 tons, to Amsterdam and Rotterdam; a Tern. schooner, 300 tons, to Cadiz, thence to Rio Grande, and thence to Falmouth, E. for orders, and a bark, 248 tons, to Havana on terms not transpired.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 11, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Un Ballo in Maschera.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Pizzaro.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Merchant of Venice.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wild Oats.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Belphegor.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Trying It On—Harlequin Jack—Wallace.

BOWERY THEATRE—Professor Anderson.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Lady of St. Tropez—Curiosities at all Hours.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

The Times for California.

The Times for California, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued This (Monday) Morning, in readiness for the regular mail steamship which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Convention of the Seceding States at Montgomery on Saturday, elected a President and a Vice-President for the proposed Southern Confederacy, as follows:

For President—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi.
For Vice-President—Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

The vote for these gentlemen was unanimous. Previous to this action, the presiding officer was instructed to appoint Committees on Foreign Affairs, on Finance, on Military and Naval Affairs, on Postal Affairs, on Commerce and Patents. All laws of the United States in force on the 1st of November last were continued by special ordinance, and will remain in force until repealed or altered. The Committee on Finance was instructed to report, with promptness, a tariff for raising revenue for the support of the new Government, and under this law it is considered probable that duties will be levied on all goods introduced from the States not joining in the secession movement. In the Constitution as adopted there are special provisions for the prohibition of the Slave-trade, for the rendition of fugitives, and for the settlement of all matters of territory and public debt with the non-seceding States. In all other particulars the Constitution is almost identical with that under which the United States have increased from thirteen to thirty-four.

Our dispatches from Washington this morning are very important. Advices have been received there from Tennessee, which render it certain that at the election for delegates to the Convention on Saturday, that State went overwhelmingly for the Union. As an indication of how sweeping the triumph of the Union men is, it may be stated that, in one county only, 675 votes were cast for secession, while 5,700 were given against it. The Southern Union men in Washington are much elated at this result, which is considered as a great triumph for Mr. Johnson, whose speech in the Senate, a few days ago, so enraged the Disunionists. Since the departure of Col. Hayne from the Capitol, the fear that an immediate attack will be made on Fort Sumter has been gaining ground in some quarters. In view of the action of the Montgomery Convention on Saturday, however, it is hardly probable that South Carolina will now assume the responsibility of taking so important a step. As she is now no longer sovereign mistress of her own actions, Gov. Pickens will most likely be glad to forego the honor of initiating a war against the General Government.

The Peace Conference still awaits the action of the Committee to whom has been intrusted the duty of preparing a plan for the adjustment of the National difficulties. Twenty one States are now represented in the Conference. The strictest secresy is enjoined upon the delegates relative to the proceedings.

Col. Lauton, the military commander at Savannah, Ga., acting under the instructions of Gov. Brown, on Saturday seized and detained as a reprisal for the seizure of muskets at New-York, five New-York vessels at that port—the barks *Adjuster* and *D. Colden Murray*, the brigs *W. R. Kibby* and *Golden Lead*, and the schooner *Julia A. Hallock*. The news created great excitement here and in Washington. Hon. John Cochrane, it will be seen, promptly offered in Congress a resolution of inquiry. A telegram received last evening from Charleston states that Gov. Pickens has received a dispatch from Savannah declaring that the vessels have been released. We shall probably learn the truth or falsity of this report to-day.

The most important matter before Congress on Saturday, was the late seizure of New-York vessels in Savannah, noted above. John Cochrane offered a resolution in the House, making inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, which was amended so as to include an inquiry relative to the seizure of arms destined for the South, by the Police of New-York, when objection was made to its consideration, and Mr. Cochrane gave notice that he intended to call it up to-day. He will also, it is understood, call up and press to a passage the bill heretofore introduced by him, providing for the rigid execution of the Federal Revenue laws at the ports of the seceding States. A resolution was adopted, calling upon the President for the correspondence between our Government and that of Peru since 1853, relative to the free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries. On motion of Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, the vote on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three was still further postponed, until next Thursday, and debate upon the report was continued until the adjournment. The postponement is in consequence of a desire to await the action of the Peace Conference. In the Senate, the Naval Appropriation bill was passed. The Chairman of the Committee of Conference on the amendments to the Deficiency bill reported their inability to agree, and the Committee was discharged. A motion made by Mr. Hale, that the Senate recede from its amendments, was laid over under the rule.

Col. Judge, the Commissioner appointed by the Alabama Convention to proceed to Washington to negotiate for the surrender of the fortifications in the Alabama waters to the authorities of that State, has had an interview with President Buchanan, who received him simply as a distinguished citizen, and declined to enter into any discussion whatever relative to the business for which his journey was undertaken. He will now probably take to letter-writing, like his illustrious predecessors from South Carolina.

The Twenty-five Million Loan bill has been signed by the President, and is now a law. There will probably be very little difficulty in negotiating a portion of the loan immediately, in view of the growing Union feeling in the Border Slave States.

Gen. Scott has written a note to Gen. Ward, commander of the Scott Life Guard of this city, in response to an offer of the services of that corps in Washington, stating that no more military aid is needed there, and that the Government has not contemplated calling out more than the District militia, and some detachments of regulars.

The Arsenal at Little Rock, Ark., it seems, was not seized on the 2d inst., as at first reported. The seizure did not take place until Friday last. The Arsenal contains nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammunition and forty cannon, including the famous Bragg Battery.

The steamship *New-York*, reported aground in the Weser, got off without damage and arrived at Southampton Jan. 26th. She was to sail for New-York on the morning of the 27th.

At Chambers of the Supreme Court, Justice Barnard, on Saturday, held that the Commissioners of the Central Park were liable for the costs in the extension controversy up to the time of discontinuance. In the Surrogate's Court, the contestants in the Blankman will case have opened their testimony, basing their opposition to the probate of the will upon the ground that it is a fabrication.

The Stock Market was firm in the early part of the day on Saturday, but on receipt of news of the trouble at Savannah, prices were easier, and the market in the afternoon closed dull: New-York Central 76.

Breadstuffs were lightly purchased on Saturday, as buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices for desirable lots. Cotton, Provisions, Naval Stores, Rice, Oils, and Whisky were in limited request. Rio Coffee, New Hops, Iron, some kinds of Tin, and prime Tallow were more sought after. A brisk demand prevailed for Spices. Hay, Sugars, and Molasses were moderately dealt in. The freight engagements were light, with 419 vessels of all classes in port.

The New Administration.

The President elect starts to-day for the National Capital. He enters upon one of the most momentous and difficult duties ever devolved upon any man, in this country or any other. No one of his predecessors was ever called upon to confront dangers half as great, or to render a public service half as difficult, as those which will challenge his attention at the very outset of his Administration. Six States have already repudiated the authority of the Federal Government,—have organized a separate Confederacy, and stand prepared to resist by force any attempt to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States. The other Slaveholding States hold a position of *quasi* neutrality,—declaring that their adhesion to the Union can be secured only by affording them guarantees against wrongs of which they complain, and dangers which they apprehend. The events of the present month will do much towards deciding the action which these States will finally decide to take:—but more will depend on the policy which Mr. Lincoln's Administration may proclaim at the very outset of its career. We cannot believe that Virginia, or any of the other Border States, will permit herself to be dragged into a position of irrevocable hostility to the Union, in advance of the *Inaugural Address*, in which the new President will declare the basis on which he will discharge the high duties which his office devolves upon him.

A portion of the Republican Party, to which he owes his election, seems singularly insensible to the embarrassments and responsibilities of Mr. Lincoln's position. They do not appear to recognize any difference between his attitude as the candidate of a party and as the President of the nation. They think that his whole duty is embraced in adhesion to the party interests and the party sentiments which carried him into power,—and call upon him to administer the Government in the same spirit of hostility to rival parties and to sectional opponents, which their resistance infused into the electoral canvass. We cannot regard this as just, either to the President himself or to the country whose welfare is intrusted to his care. He has higher responsibilities, and broader duties, than any which mere partisan relations can possibly impose. It has been the misfortune, and has proved the ruin, of the present Administration, that Mr. Buchanan could not rise above the partisan and the sectional influences to which he owed his election. Even in the most critical of the emergencies which have come upon the country, he has seemed incapable of seeing beyond the narrow limits of the least liberal section of his party;—and both his party and the country are now suffering the inevitable result.

He can be no true friend of Mr. Lincoln, or of the Republican Party, who would coerce him into the imitation of such an example. While no one asks at his hands any departure from the essential principles of that public policy to which the country has given its sanction by his election, he would prove unequal to his trust if he were to limit his regards by the requirements of party, or make hostility to any section or any class of his countrymen, the guide and rule of his official conduct. During the canvass he was the candidate of the Republican Party. His election has made him President of the United States; and the very existence of the nation, of which he has thus become the head, depends upon his rising to the dignity and recognizing the responsibilities of that great office. He cannot perform its duties in the spirit of a partisan. He cannot make party interests, party prejudices, and still less party animosities, the rule of his conduct. He was—not through any fault of his own or of the party which supported him,—the candidate of a section. By the oath he will take, and by the necessities of his position, he becomes President of all sections:—and he is in duty bound to guard the honor, to protect the rights and to promote the welfare of South Carolina and Mississippi, with just as much care and solicitude as those of New-York or Massachusetts. At all times and under all circumstances, a partisan President is a curse to the country. In its present critical condition, when nothing but consummate wisdom and the most elevated patriotism can rescue it from destruction, such a President would complete the ruin which unwise counsels have already begun.

We have the utmost confidence in Mr. Lincoln's ability and patriotism. If any judgment concerning his future course can be formed from his past career, we hazard nothing in predicting, that the very opening of his Administration will infuse new hopes of peace and prosperity into the public mind. We believe him to be thoroughly equal to the crisis—alive to all its responsibilities, and ready to meet every danger, and perform every duty which it may devolve upon him. He is the last man likely to mistake mere obstinacy for firmness, or party prejudices for political principle. And while we do not expect, as we certainly should not desire, at his hands, any abandonment of those cardinal principles of public policy which were affirmed by the people in his election, we do believe that he will stand in no such childish dread of the mere name of concession, as to prevent him from doing whatever justice and the permanent welfare of the country will sanction, to restore and preserve the integrity of the Federal Union.

First Thoughts and Second Thoughts.—Some of the City papers announced on Saturday, that Mr. A. V. Stout, of the Shoe and Leather Bank, had advanced money to pay the Policemen, in the absence of an appropriation for that purpose; while others stated that this had been done by Mr. Devlin, the new Chamberlain. Both sides were right; but as the incident illustrates somewhat the course of City affairs, as well as differences of personal character, we may as well tell the whole story.

The Police Commissioners first applied to the Chamberlain, Mr. Devlin, who has over two millions of the public funds in his custody. Mr. Devlin declined to make the advance. Application was then made to Mr. Stout, who had frequently made such advances while Chamberlain,—and he at once consented to advance $120,000, declining, however, to take any interest for such advances, as the members of the Department were fairly entitled to their full salaries. On hearing of this, and at the urgent advice of a personal, political and financial friend, Mr. Devlin withdrew his refusal and consented to advance the amount required.

Both gentlemen thus tendered their services to relieve the Police Department from its dilemma;—it is to be regretted, however, that the Chamberlain should have required the prompt action of a private citizen, as well as the example of his predecessor, to induce him to come to their relief.

The New Confederacy.

The new Empire is at last fairly launched, with Mr. Jefferson Davis, a name not unknown to fame, at its head. He has figured before the country as an officer in the Mexican War, as a member of both Houses of Congress, and also as a member of the Cabinet of the United States. The most marked events of his career were his earnest advocacy of the repudiation of the debts of his State, declared by its highest tribunals to be valid and binding; his strenuous opposition, as a Disunionist, to the compromise measures of 1850, when he was defeated in the contest for the Gubernatorial honors of his State, by Mr. H. S. Foote, the Union candidate; and by his real premiership of Mr. Pierce's Administration, which soon followed. Upon the termination of this, he was again returned to the Senate of the United States, which he has just left to take the helm of the new Slaveholding Confederacy.

The seceding States having assumed the attitude of nationality, are proceeding at once to the discharge of its functions. For immediate use and protection, the laws of the United States, in existence on the 1st of November last, with some slight modifications, are adopted. But the severance from the United States is assumed to be final and complete. The adoption of our laws in reference to the collection of revenue applies to all merchandise imported from the Northern States, and threatens a speedy collision between the two sections. The laws in reference to the Slave-trade are, *pro tempore*, to be continued, as a means of operating upon the non-seceding Border Slave States, the importation of slaves from which is put on the same footing as from Africa. A desire is expressed for a peaceable division of the property of the old States, which has already been pretty well accomplished by the forcible seizure of whatever could be found belonging to them, in the seceding States.

To foreigners we are a country of paradoxes, but certainly the aspect we now present is the most extraordinary ever exhibited in history. If Mr. Webster were living, he might well ask, "Where shall I go?" We have the United States, with its laws coextensive with our territory, and which, in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, are recognized by office-holders, even in the seceding States, by collecting in most cases the revenues, and performing the mail service. We still hold, fortunately, all the important strategic points on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf. Of the thirty-four States, twenty-eight are still represented in the National Congress. But within this empire is *another*, assuming equal dignity and power. The new empire, with as little scruple as that displayed by a band of robbers, lays violent hands upon everything it can reach belonging to the old Confederacy. To the members of this every right of citizenship is denied. In the face of all these outrages, we are told that there must be "no coercion," and that there is no hope of retaining even the Border States, unless we surrender the very ground upon which the last Presidential canvass was won, and that even this may effect nothing, provided the Cotton States do not accept the terms demanded.

Under such a state of things, all talk of compromise with the Gulf States is a mockery. The Cotton States pay no more attention to the Peace Convention at Washington than they would to a collection of old women. It is their game to defeat its action by precipitating matters, and forcing the Border States to follow. The longer Government hesitates, the more they presume. Their Government is to be supported by *impost* duties paid upon Northern merchandise. They have so long had their way under the Administrations of Mr. Pierce and Mr. Buchanan, that they consult only their fancies and caprices. It is now time for our Government to put in its oar, and let the South know that it takes two to make a bargain. If the Southern States assume to levy duties to support their new Confederacy, let them know that we are to make the first levy. A floating Custom-House, in the shape of a ship-of-war, should forthwith be placed at the outlet of each Southern harbor, collecting the revenue, in ready money, upon each article imported. If the Southern Confederacy levy another duty, let them enjoy the luxury of high prices to their heart's content. The result, however, would be a complete stop to importations into Southern ports by sea. Both the import and export trade of the South would be carried on through Northern cities, where it could be done without inconvenience to any portion of the country. The Southern people, receiving all their supplies of goods through the interior channels of trade, would exercise their own choice in the payment of duties on Northern manufactures, and this choice we are confident would produce only a very small revenue.

It is time this farce, which for months has been enacted in the South, should come to an end. The bubble may as well be pricked at once, as to wait. A half-a-dozen ships of war stationed at the proper points is all that is wanted. We can never come to terms with the Cotton States, till something of this kind is done. To presume longer on their manliness, or integrity, or fair dealing, is to show them that we are either cowards or fools. By taking the steps proposed we do not provoke collisions, and hardly run the risk of encountering them. We should, on the other hand, accomplish two great objects. In a few months' time the Southern Confederacy would be completely starved out. It would fall of sheer inanition. By concentrating at Northern sea-ports the entire trade of the interior, we should make up the losses caused by this reckless disturbance of the public peace. We have an additional motive and duty. If any settlement is made, we must be in a position to dictate terms. Up to this time we have submitted in silence to a series of outrages, both upon our persons and property, that are a disgrace to civilization. These deserve some signal retribution, or they will only be multiplied for the future. The longer we wait the bigger the cloud will grow. The entire impunity enjoyed so far by the Cotton States is a premium to the others to go, or to demand terms equally absurd and extravagant. We hold the whole issue in our own hands. While the States remain a part of the Confederacy, they must yield prompt obedience to the laws. If they are to go, it is for those that remain to dictate the terms.

Protecting Corruption.

The following announcement comes from the State Assembly at Albany:

> By Mr. Nesbit, a bill to reform the Harbor-Masters' department. It prohibits Harbor-Masters from employing deputies or assistants, makes them forfeit their office, and *subjects them to six months to two years imprisonment*, for directly or indirectly taking any consideration above the legal fees for the discharge of their duties, and *provides for a like punishment for all who offer them extra compensation or presents*, and for all wharf, slip, and dock owners who charge more than the legal fees.

Mr. Nesbit is undoubtedly a gentleman of excellent intentions;—but he could not possibly have devised a more effectual method of *encouraging* official corruption than is provided by his bill. The great safeguard for all corrupt practices is impossibility of conviction. It makes not the slightest odds how severe, or how light, the penalty may be; so long as the avenues to exposure and conviction are thoroughly blockaded, punishments have not the slightest terror. And there is no surer way of rendering conviction impossible, than by releasing everybody who can be a witness to the transaction from all obligation and from all temptation to tell what he knows. But Mr. Nesbit proposes not only to release them from the obligation to testify, but to punish them for doing so.

Mr. Nesbit is probably aware that bribery is a crime practiced in secret. There are but two parties cognizant of the fact—the person *bribing*, and the person *bribed*. Disinterested witnesses are never called in at such arrangements. The offence is not capable of being proved by circumstantial evidence. No amount of merely inferential testimony can ever make it legally certain that the crime has been committed. Unless one of the parties to the transaction reveals it, it will remain forever unknown. Now suppose a Harbor Master to be indicted for corruptly taking bribes under Mr. Nesbit's bill. If he were up to his eyes in corruption, the only possible witness against him would be the man who had bribed him. But he is protected from testifying by this very bill,—which makes him equally guilty, and inflicts upon him the same punishment. No man is bound, as a witness, to criminate himself. This bill affords a complete and perfect shield for corruption of all kinds.

We beg to remind Mr. N. that our statute book is already full of just such enactments as that which he proposes. Members of the Legislature and of our Common Council have shown the utmost zeal in securing just such laws applicable to their own members. Why? In order to discourage and punish corruption? No instance of conviction has ever been known; yet Mr. N. can scarcely believe that this is because no case of guilt has ever occurred. It is because no man is allowed to be a witness. All these laws operate, and possibly may have been intended to operate, as shields and protections for corruption in official quarters.

If Mr. Nesbit really desires to prevent official corruption, let him punish the person *bribed*, and *invite* the testimony of the man who bribes him. Let him apply the principle so common in criminal trials, of turning State's evidence,—where an accomplice in a crime is allowed to go free, as a condition of giving his testimony in a case where without it crime must go altogether unpunished. Let the Legislature pass such a law as this,—applicable to all persons holding places of public trust, State legislators, members of municipal councils, State officers, City officers and County officers of all kinds, and of every grade,—and we should very speedily see the end of all this cry, now so constant, and so degrading, of official bribery and universal corruption.

Why does not the Legislature pass such a law? Has it never occurred to any member? Or would there be insuperable objections—of principle or of interest—against its enactment? We invite Mr. Nesbit's attention to this matter.

The Tribune on Conciliating the Border States.—We have neither the disposition nor the purpose to take part in the controversy by which the *Tribune* seems inclined to divide and destroy the Republican Party in advance of its accession to power. Its endeavors seem to have had their origin too exclusively in personal motives to render the discussion edifying or important to the public at large. But they may have a very disastrous effect upon the success of the incoming Administration in performing what will be its first and most imperative duty—restoring the confidence of the Border States of the South in its fidelity to the Constitution, and convincing them of its determination to protect their interests and their rights to the fullest and most satisfactory extent.

Now that the issue involves the preservation of the Union, the *Tribune* seems utterly indifferent to the Border States, and is excessively indignant at any attempt to secure their support for the Government in Republican hands. When the question was one of electing a Republican President, however, its views on the subject were very different, as the following article which the Albany *Evening Journal* copies from its columns abundantly proves:

> *From the Tribune, Feb. 20, 1860.*
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> The Presidency.—Is the Republican Party strong enough to elect Chase or Seward? Could they, or either of them, carry Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Illinois, or all the Free States except Pennsylvania? If yes, then the only practical question is, which of these two foremost Republicans shall be our standard-bearer in 1860?
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> And it does seem to us—though we hold this view subject to the representations of the delegates to Chicago from the doubtful States—that, if we cannot probably elect Seward or Chase, it will be vain to nominate either Banks, or Fessenden, or Dayton, or Cameron, or LINCOLN. Good men and true are they all; but wherein or on what ground can we rationally hope to obtain for either of them any considerable support which will not be accorded to Chase or Seward? All of these are simply and thoroughly Republicans, who fought with us the good fight of 1856, and bear the scars of that well-fought and glorious, though unsuccessful, struggle. No one will seriously contend that either of them is abler, more eminent, more deserving, than they who led the forlorn hope against Douglas and his Iniquity in 1854. On what plausible ground could we hope to secure for them the votes denied us in 1856?
>
> If, then, our Convention shall decide that it cannot safely nominate Seward or Chase, we hold with due submission, that the man for the hour is Edward Bates, of Missouri. Mr. Bates is commended to our judgment, because, while essentially a Republican, *he has not hitherto been identified with our party*, and is not exposed to the unjust prejudices which incessant misrepresentation has excited against our veteran leaders. *Born, reared, and always residing in a Slave State*, it will be morally impossible to make anybody believe that he meditates disunion as a means of getting rid of Slavery, or that his election would result in disunion.
>
> The gallant Emancipationists of Missouri, who have borne the Free Soil flag aloft in the darkest days, are unanimous and earnest in urging Mr. Bates' nomination. They say that he can carry their State, which we greatly doubt; but he would at least thoroughly contest it, and thereby hasten the day of the consecration of the soil of that whole State to Free Labor alone. *So throughout the border line of Slave States:* we do not say Bates would carry one of them, *though we believe he would stand a good chance for Maryland and Delaware;* but he would have an Electoral Ticket in every one of those States, and a respectable support in each, led by such men as John Bell, H. Winter Davis, John J. Crittenden, (we trust.) and many others *who are not Republicans.* And it would be to us a very pungent commendation of such a choice, that it would be smoke to the eyes of the little jilts of workers in darkness, who have sold out the remains of the American Party to the sham Democracy, and would find themselves utterly unable to deliver the goods in case Bates were our candidate."

If it was desirable that the Border States should be conciliated then, in order to secure the success of the Republican Party, it may possibly be worth while to do something towards it now, in order to preserve the Union.

Georgia and New-York.

The State of Georgia has taken the bold step of seizing vessels in Savannah, the private property of citizens of New-York. This is in reprisal for the seizure in New-York by our Police, of arms belonging to the State of Georgia,—and avowedly to be used by her in resisting the authority of the Federal Government. This step on the part of Georgia is calculated greatly to exasperate public sentiment here, and is utterly unwarranted and unjustifiable.

We cannot say, however, that it was wholly unprovoked. We presume it will be generally conceded that our City Police had no authority to seize arms destined for Georgia, or any other State—not because their shipment was lawful, but because the whole matter is beyond the jurisdiction of the Police. The duties of the Police are limited entirely to the District which they are created to protect. They have nothing whatever to do with questions of national concern—nor is it any part of their duty to protect the Federal Government from assault, or to detect designs against its authority. Nor has Georgia any quarrel with the State—any more than with the City—of New-York. She is not resisting the supremacy of either,—but of the Federal Government. If any offence is committed by the shipment of arms to Georgia, it is committed against the United States, and not against New-York; and it is for the authorities of the United States to take the proper steps for its punishment, and to thwart the consummation of the intended crime.

Judge Smalley's charge to the Grand Jury in the U. S. District Court, left no doubt whatever as to the real character of the act. Shipping arms to a State which has repudiated the authority of the Federal Government, and is in revolution against it, is giving aid and comfort to its enemies, and thus clearly falls within the definition of treason. It is not essential that a state of open and acknowledged war should exist to render this crime possible; if the fact of hostility is clear, the possibility of the offence is clear also. But it is the duty of the Federal authorities to take cognizance of it. It is for the U. S. District Attorney and for the U. S. Marshal to take measures to prevent the consummation of the crime, and to hold those connected with it responsible to the Federal law. Marshal Rynders is just as much bound to stop the shipment of arms to a seceding State as he is to prevent the departure of a slaver for the coast of Africa; and our City Police have no more to do with the one offence than with the other.

We presume that as soon as this matter is brought under the operation of the law, the muskets seized by our Police will be given up,—either to their owners or to the custody of the United States Marshal of the District; and that the vessels seized by the State of Georgia will be released. If there is to be a collision of authorities, backed up by forcible seizures of property, let it be between the parties to the controversy. Georgia has already seized muskets, forts, munitions and other property belonging to the United States, and she would have no reason to complain if the Government of the United States should make reprisals, or protect itself from armed hostility, by seizing the weapons intended to make it effectual. But there is no reason for making private citizens of New-York bear the brunt of Georgia's hostility to the Federal Government. If we are to have war of any kind, let it be at least conducted in accordance with the usages of civilized nations.

Railway Detentions—The Lesson of the Season.—If any railway traveler has escaped annoying detention during the cold terms of the present Winter, caused by the inability of the engine to proceed, he has been peculiarly fortunate. The vital features of the locomotive are susceptible to cold in a much greater degree than the public imagines. A blockade of snow certainly delays progress, but it does not of itself permanently interrupt it, for if a locomotive can only be made to generate the breath of life, the penetration of the loftiest New-England snow-banks is but a question of time. The trouble is, that the supply of *feed-water* to the boiler, being dependent upon the locomotion of the engine, is cut off—the alternate charge and retreat of the huge battering-ram does not develop sufficient continuity of motion to keep the pumps in action—the blood stops flowing through the veins of the iron horse, till half-a-dozen of them together are stalled in the same drift. But a more frequent cause of detention is the freezing of the pump during long stoppages at stations, or while waiting for trains. As the action of this heart of the monster is dependent upon his locomotion, any temporary cessation of the pulsation and flow is likely to result in disaster more or less serious.

These palpable results of making the water-supply dependent on the movement of the train, however, are but the beginning of a catalogue of ills due to a dependent feed. The regulation of the steam pressure, the economy of fuel, the adaptation of power to emergencies, and the safety of continuous high-tide, rather than the risk of occasional low-water in the boilers of the nine thousand locomotives which haul about the people of this country, are the results, chiefly, of a supply of water to the boiler, entirely independent of the locomotion and the engine. This apparently trivial matter, almost wholly overlooked by the counting-room officials of railways, amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars per winter, and should engage the immediate attention of all persons who have a voice in railway management.

The next question is: What unobjectionable and reliable plan of independent boiler-feed shall be employed? A year or two ago this question was not so easily answered; to-day no problem is susceptible of such instant and perfect solution. During the last year the wonderful Giffard Injector has been introduced—that French invention which has well nigh turned the heads of European *savans*, and made practitioners doubt their senses—a simple little instrument, without any working parts, through which the direct impact momentum and condensation of steam from the boiler, takes up and forces into the boiler the necessary supply of feed-water. Already it is in use on at least five hundred locomotives, principally in Europe, and on many other boilers, here and abroad; and its success, economy and practicability for locomotive use are beyond doubt. It saves money to use it; Railroad Directors, why do you not put it in operation? Or if the rule of some is adopted—nothing *can* work well which we don't understand—then there is the Worthington *duplex pump*, the fruit of twenty-five years successful experiment, and a competitor of the injector. We admit, for the sake of peace, that smoky cars and broken rails and axles are a Divine institution, but we do not propose to compromise on a dependent boiler-feed.

The Best of the Bonapartes.

Family quarrels have an irresistible attraction, as well for dwellers in Vanity Fair, as for the innumerable many who live in the suburbs of that giddy metropolis. And it may be a safe proposition, perhaps, to lay down that the interest increases with the magnitude of the parties implicated, insomuch that they, who turn in scorn from the story of hostilities between Pat and Bridget, are ravished with a scene between Augustus Fitz-Green and Mary, his wife, of Thirteenth-avenue; and simply go wild over a difficulty between King Cole and Queen Cunigonde, or a divorce case in which King George and Queen Caroline are to figure. Now in Paris a quarrel of even more than royal dimensions is engaging the thoughts of all men, women and girls. The Emperor, who so wisely rules France, and so adroitly manages Europe, has confessed himself unable to govern his own family; and the aid of the Courts having been invoked, the whole matter is to be pleaded in public on and after the 24th of this current month of February. The parties to this interesting bit of litigation are Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, of Baltimore, the son of the late King Jerome, of Westphalia, by his first wife, and Prince Napoleon and the Princess Mathilde, the fruit of a second marriage of the same potentate. What the law has to determine is to which of his wives was the Ex-King legally married; for one or the other union was clearly illegal, and the posterity which sprang from it illegitimate.

The facts are admitted to be these:

Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon, was commissioned as a lieutenant in the Navy by his brother, at that time First Consul, and sent out in 1803 with a frigate ordered to cruise in American waters. He arrived at New-York in 1803, and during a rapid run through the country, upon leave of absence, met at Baltimore Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of wealth, and distinguished for her extraordinary personal attractions. Lieut. Bonaparte became violently enamored of the lady; presently after made an offer of his hand, and upon the 24th of December, 1803, they were married by John Carroll, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore. The marriage contract had been drawn up with great formality by Alexander Dallas; and every legal sanction was secured to the marriage. The fact that Jerome was not yet twenty years of age offered no legal objection under American law,—though even the fact itself is not undisputed. After a year spent in the United States, Jerome and his wife sailed for Europe.

In Europe, in the meantime, events of tremendous import had been transacting. France had become an Empire; the First Consul had assumed the imperial purple, and was devoting every energy to the muster of other court pieces with which to cover his golden chess-board. Brothers, sisters, cousins and step-children rose at once to the highest market value as the means of diplomatic exchanges and alliances; and Jerome and Lucien were too precious to be thrown away in plebeian matrimony. When, therefore, in 1805, the former landed with his wife at Lisbon, he found a summons to Paris awaiting him, with instructions for his wife to remain behind. The rest of the tale is soon told. Jerome, unlike Lucien, consented to sacrifice love to ambition. He was subsequently married to Catherine of Wurtemburg, and filled the hastily constructed throne of Westphalia. From this second marriage came the present Prince Napoleon and Mathilde, Princess Demidoff.

Deserted at Lisbon, the American wife proceeded to Holland, where she was met with a prohibition to land. She at once took up her residence in England, where in July, 1805, the actual claimant of the succession to Ex-King Jerome was born. While the Empire lasted, Mrs. Bonaparte remained in Baltimore, obtaining from the Legislature of Maryland in 1813 a divorce from her husband, with a reservation of all the rights of herself and children. Since that time she and her son have repeatedly visited Europe, where they have always been cordially received by the Bonaparte family.

Upon the reëstablishment of the Empire, Mr. Jerome Bonaparte repaired to Paris, where he met with a cordial reception from the Emperor Napoleon III., who presented him with a solemn act, signed by three Ministers o State, declaring his legitimacy. Subsequent reflection, however, showed that this declaration was inconsistent with the claims of Prince Napoleon and Mathilde to the same *status*, and two "family counsels" held about the matter withdrew this concession, and strove to dazzle the eyes of the American contestant with wealth and honors as a compensation. These Jerome has declined. Opportunely his useless and mischievous old father died, thus affording an opportunity, in adjusting the question of inheritance, to settle the whole issue.

There can hardly be said to be any legal aspects of the subject. The marriage performed by one Archbishop of the Catholic Church in 1803, was declared null by another in 1806; the Archbishop of Paris, in his sentence, alleging "that it was clandestine, having taken place without the publication of bans, without the consent of the minor's mother, from which there resulted a presumable *rapt de seduction*, without the presence of a proper priest in a foreign country," and other equally frivolous reasons. To make any such decision valid, the approbation of a superior authority was needed. But neither the prayers nor the threats of Napoleon could bring Pius VII. to admit the irregularity or invalidity of the first marriage; and the Court of Rome has, to this hour, persisted in its creditable firmness.

There is, in fact, no reasonable question about the insufficiency of the pretences urged by the European BONAPARTES.

Whatever the decision may be, the case offers some points so honorable to the American branch of the family as to deserve mention "in perpetual memory of the thing." From the moment the elder JEROME fell from his loyalty to love and honor, he was incessant in attempts to drag his deserted wife down to the wretched level of his throne. If she would renounce her rights she should be pensioned with 60,000f.; she should be made the mistress of a German Principality, with royal revenues; she should have all the benefits of her marriage into an Imperial family, save the dignity of wife. To none of these seductions did this noble American lady for a moment listen. Similar inducements have been tendered to the son; wealth that would render his actual opulence insignificant; a dukedom, with pensions, and a position of endless availabilities as one of the Imperial family. JEROME, to his credit, holds his mother's honor, and that of himself and children, higher than these momentary baubles; and shows that it is not so much to prove himself a BONAPARTE, as to prove himself a gentleman of honorable birth, that he pursues his cause with the indomitable doggedness of a Corsican vendetta. Whatever, we repeat, the decision of the courts may be, the moral stature of this man will greatly and always out-tower the grandest of the BONAPARTES.

Fanny White Blankman's Will.

The circumstances attending the death of Mrs. FANNY WHITE BLANKMAN, and the production of a will, said to have been made by her, leaving the bulk of her property to her husband, to whom she had not very long been married, created some sensation at the time of their occurrence; and the interest of the case has been steadily increasing since the evidence in regard to the Will has been in course of development before the Surrogate—Mrs. BLANKMAN's blood relatives denouncing it as a forgery, and contesting it upon that ground.

The will purports to have been drawn up by Mr. HENRY BOLTON, one of the subscribing witnesses, under the directions of Mrs. BLANKMAN—her husband knowing nothing about it, either at the time of its having been made, or at any subsequent period previous to her death. The body of the will and one of the signatures is in Mr. BOLTON's handwriting,—the other alleged attesting witness being one A. T. MAILLARD, deceased, whose signature, as well as that of Mrs. BLANKMAN, is also denounced as a forgery. Practically, therefore, the whole validity or genuineness of the document, depends in its primary phase, on the single evidence of Mr. BOLTON, who appears to have been the husband's friend, and only to have been acquainted with the wife through having seen her on several occasions in company with Mr. BLANKMAN.

The remarkable feature in Mr. BOLTON's evidence—published some weeks ago—was its singular minuteness of detail in all that referred to the execution of the alleged will, and its total oblivion of all collateral circumstances in the same connection. His memory never faltered for a moment in relating what must have been long conversations with Mrs. BLANKMAN, during the various visits in which he was occupied drawing her will; but when questioned as to the appearance of the rooms, their furniture, the number of the windows, and so forth, his memory was not so good. It was, in fact, so far as could be judged from the evidence, extremely faulty and embarrassed.

Why Mrs. BLANKMAN, who was certainly a woman of the world, should have selected her husband's unprofessional friend, instead of her own lawyer, as the drawer of the will, is one of the main questions raised by the contestants. Mr. BOLTON does not profess, we believe, to have had any legal education,—his first public connection with Mr. BLANKMAN having been in the Cancemi case, wherein he was employed, at Mr. BLANKMAN's request, by the District Attorney, to make a map or chart of the streets through which CANCEMI ran in attempting to escape after having shot down policeman ANDERSON. Mr. BOLTON was then represented as a Surveyor and Civil Engineer, there arising afterwards some very serious difficulty between him and the Board of Supervisors, in regard to an attempt made by Mr. B. to make the Board pay a second time, and at an exorbitant increase, the map-bill, already paid by the District-Attorney, who held a receipt for the same.

The other alleged attesting witness to the will is Mr. A. T. MAILLARD, deceased, whose signature is denounced as a forgery by Mr. WILLIAM H. FREELAND, in whose employment MAILLARD served five years as clerk and salesman, and who had been in the habit of seeing his signature to checks for over seven years. This witness describes specific differences in the formation and distances of several letters in the signature,—also, calling attention to the fact that several of the letters are what is known as "painted," or "scratched over again," as if the writer were imitating a set copy. The witness further says, that while the signature is an imitation, however poor of MAILLARD's writing, the address written after it and purporting to be in the same hand, "Park-place and Broadway, New-York," does not bear even a remote resemblance to the original; and this testimony is corroborated with remarkable force by PATRICK H. BAKER, Esq., of Duane-street, who testifies to having known MAILLARD for seven years, and to being acquainted with his signature.

We have only called attention to this case, not in the least wishing to prejudge it, but from a conviction that further evidence, likely to throw light upon the transaction, may be elicited, by giving some of the leading facts as wide a notoriety as possible. Frauds of the will kind are invariably of the most detestable nature; few men who could forge or cause to be forged such a document for their own benefit, being of character to place them above suspicion of subsequently taking other steps to hasten the enjoyment of their inheritance. Every case of this nature should be sifted to its foundation, and all its facts should be placed before as wide a circle of readers as possible. We accordingly publish at length, in another column, the evidence taken before the Surrogate.

The Famine in Kansas.

Mr. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the Kansas Relief Fund Committee, acknowledges the receipt, during the past week, of $4,716 95, for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Kansas,—making $16,509 42 which has been received in all.

The accounts from Kansas leave no doubt of the fearful nature of the crisis which has come upon the people of this new State. Mr. HYATT, who is now there, telegraphed to the Treasurer of the New-York Kansas Relief Committee, on Saturday, as follows:

"POMEROY draws on you to-day for $1,500. This forenoon two poor women came to Gen. POMEROY's office in quest of clothing. They came from some ten miles back in the country, having traveled through the deep snow. One of them had left her husband at home, dangerously sick. We had no clothing left; and yet there are tons of it locked up here, because the Boston Committee do not coöperate with the Territorial Committee. The scenes at this office baffle all description. To see stout-hearted men shed tears over their inability to help those they have left behind, caring nothing for themselves, is a sight of noble tenderness and independence which may well challenge a parallel anywhere else on the American Continent. Help them!"

Subscriptions of money may be sent to the Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Send bundles of clothing to the Room No. 25 Cooper Institute.

THE LATE DR. FRANCIS.

Sketch of his Life and Personal Character.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock on Friday morning, Feb. 8, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS expired. For nine weeks he had been stretched on a bed of suffering. This unprecedented lapse of his usual professional activity and social enjoyment had in no small degree weaned him from that strong interest in life which was a peculiar trait of his character; and great physical pain had subdued the vivacity, while it failed to impair the clearness of his mind. Accordingly, there were times when he contemplated death with calmness as a desirable release; and on more than one occasion, he expressed his entire resignation to the will of God; at other times he rallied and indulged hopes of recovery—hopes which his physicians, family and friends earnestly shared. The case was a peculiar one—a prolonged nervous disturbance that interfered with sleep, and seriously lessened the assimilative process of the constitution, and a crisis resulted from poverty of blood. An ominous carbuncle on the back, gradually impaired the vital force; the process of healing commenced and progressed favorably—but too late. The original trouble was complicated with another serious drain upon the patient's strength, and frequent attacks of exhaustion and collapse at length ended fatally. Dr. FRANCIS died in the full possession of his faculties, and without pain. He spoke words of affection and of faith, and expired surrounded by those most dear to him; and so perfectly conscious that his last hour had arrived, that he announced it distinctly and emphatically but a few moments before his departure. He has never been the same man since the loss of his eldest son, an event which occurred six years ago, and deprived him of the seasonable respite he proposed to himself, in resigning some of his professional cares to the inheritor of his talents and his tastes. Eminently blessed, however, in his remaining children, he lived to see them fulfill the best promise of their youth, and to experience their filial devotion in his lingering illness. To them and their widowed mother words of human consolation are unavailing.

We are unwilling to let the mere record of technical honors and professional services alone signalize, in our columns, the decease of so useful, honorable and gifted a citizen as Dr. FRANCIS. We feel that in many respects he stood alone, and represented a social interest and a phase of American character, of which few types remain. It seems to us hardly appropriate, when the hearts of friends and kindred are bleeding, to entertain our readers with the numerous salient anecdotes that occur to our memory as we think of our friend as the personification of kindly fellowship and genial humor; but, having had occasion to know of his sacrifices and services in the great battle of life,—having been admitted to his confidence in the hour of earnest self-communion and heartrending grief,—and having had frequent experience of his affectionate ministry in suffering, and candid zeal in the offices of friendship,—we prefer, in this hour of sorrow, to dwell upon his latest and permanent, rather than his incidental and superficial traits.

Although he had reached an age and wore an aspect which fully justified the term *venerable*, so varied and sympathetic were his relations to life,—so vivacious was his temperament and ready his mind, that it was difficult to associate the idea of age with his presence. Many men comparatively young in years, were vastly older in feeling: and on this account, he inspired the youthful with personal attachment quite as much as his cotemporaries. The secret of his freshness of heart is to be found in a certain disinterested sympathy with life and literature, with the past and the present, whereby the incrustations of selfishness were avoided. He had a genuine public spirit, such as distinguished our early race of statesmen; he loved his country, he loved knowledge, he loved eminent men—his native city, institutions, characters and places—with the ardent feelings of an enthusiast, and the loyalty of a faithful citizen. It was this going out of a limited personal sphere—this identification of himself with what he admired and loved, that kept him morally alive to the last, and endeared him to so many friends of widely different stations and pursuits. While men of letters sought encouragement in their lonely and often profitless toils from his active beneficence and warm praise, the ignorant and the poor blessed him as a kind healer of their infirmities. In our age of material prosperity and self-absorption, this generous and genial type of character has become rare. In his social life, especially, Dr. FRANCIS manifested broad and beneficent affinities. His circle of friends embraced such pioneers in American literature as RICHARD H. DANA, ROBERT WALSH and JARED SPARKS; while he idolized HENRY CLAY, was a favorite companion of WEBSTER, and was equally prompt to cheer Dr. KANE in his brave emprise, assist at a Printer's festival, hunt up facts for an historical inquirer, compare notes with a foreign visitor, help a poor artist, or attend the death-bed of a gifted and unfortunate actor. There was not a profession or a class, in which Dr. FRANCIS had not warm friends. His clerical associates were as constant as those of his own profession; while the number of authors, artists and mechanics who owe their lives to his gratuitous skill, is incredible. This practical benevolence and intellectual sympathy, were no less characteristic of the man, than his genial humor and extraordinary memory. He never forgot an interview with any person of marked character or eminent gifts; accordingly personal anecdote flowed in a rich stream from his lips. He could give living portraitures of the famous preachers, physicians, editors and lawyers of this Metropolis. His account of SCOTT and the widow of BURNS, of ABERNETHY and KEAN, of Dr. MASON and TOM PAINE, of BURR and CHRISTOPHER COLLINS, whether in talk or in writing, are memorable. He went to school with IRVING, and accompanied LESLIE to the *soirées* of Sir JOSEPH BANKS, in London; he cherished vivid reminiscences of CUVIER, DENON and GALL; he was a life-long friend of FENIMORE COOPER, befriended DUNLAP, attended Col. TRUMBULL, heard GOUVERNEUR MORRIS in his latest conversations, and was intimate with FRENEAU and Dr. MITCHILL; he sought out the botanist BARTRAM, and reverenced FRANKLIN'S memory—having collected many unfamiliar facts of his career. For genius and worth he reserved his best sympathy—caring nothing for luxury, show or riches. He believed a life of letters or the pursuit of art or science the most beautiful and desirable career. Abroad, he visited COWPER'S rural retreat as a shrine, and, at home, he sustained the cause of FULTON and gloried in the muse of HALLECK. The society of an intellectual friend, the comfort of domestic love, the acquisition of a memorial of genius, the advancement of a patriotic or charitable, a scientific or a literary cause, were to him the great privileges and charms of life. He, indeed, as has been often said, was a representative man—whose rectitude and public spirit, whose kindliness and respect for talent and knowledge, vindicate the superior tone of mind and principles of action which belonged to our community, before luxury, pretension and audacious self-assertion had encroached upon the old-school ideas of honor, reverence and heartiness.

The costume, manners and popularity of Dr. FRANCIS, his active habits of life, the vast number of his acquaintances, and the hospitable attraction of his house, combined to individualize and enhance these traits and qualities. Under a facetious manner he concealed a pensive and thoughtful nature; beneath a lively, and off-hand address he kept a heart "open as day to melting charity." There was a German *bonhommie* and many-sided nature blended in his character with rare probity and guileless faith. New-York has lost in him a loyal son, than whom no living citizen took a more intelligent pride in her growth, history and character; the medical profession is deprived, not only of a distinguished member, but of an original and endeared character; while society mourns one of its most congenial and accomplished members; To the kindred and personal friends this bereavement is one to cast a shadow over the future; for, with his life, is eclipsed to them a source of happiness no other relation or companionship can ever yield.

Several errors have crept into the hasty notices which have appeared since his decease. No surgical operation, properly speaking, was performed during his last illness, nor was his death, in any manner, to be ascribed to such a cause. He was not a member of Calvary Church, although an intimate personal friend of its rector, Dr. HAWKS. The degree of LL. D. was originally conferred on him by Columbia College. We believe the following (from *Appleton's New American Cyclopedia*) to be a correct list of the offices and honors conferred upon him, and of his literary productions. To the former, however, should be added two which he received during his last illness, viz.: that of Honorary President of the Bellevue Medical Board and President of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum:

"He was graduated A. B. in 1809, and M. D. by the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1811, being the first person upon whom a degree was conferred by the latter institution. A few months afterward Dr. HOSACK offered his young pupil a partnership, and the connection thus formed, extending not merely to professional, but also to literary and other pursuits, lasted until 1820. In 1810, while yet a student, he issued, in conjunction with Dr. HOSACK, the prospectus of the 'American Medical and Philosophical Register,' which was published quarterly and continued for four years. In 1813 Dr. FRANCIS was appointed Lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine and Materia Medica at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and soon afterward, the Medical Faculty of Columbia College having been consolidated with that institution, he received the chair of Materia Medica in the united body. He would accept no fees for his first course of lectures, fearing lest the increased expenses of the new establishment might exclude some who wished to attend the full course. He contributed to REES' *Cyclopedia* while abroad. On his return to New-York, the Chair of *materia medica* having been added to that of chemistry, he became Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, and in 1817 succeeded Dr. STRINGHAM as Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. In 1819 he was made Professor of Obstetrics in addition to his other duties, and retained this appointment until 1826, when the whole faculty resigned, and a majority of them founded the Rutgers Medical School, which, after a successful career of only four terms, was closed by the Legislature. In this institution Dr. FRANCIS filled the chairs of obstetrics and forensic medicine. Since his retirement from this post he has devoted himself to the practice of his profession and the pursuit of literature, neither of which indeed he had allowed his academical duties to interrupt. In conjunction with Drs. BECK and DYCKMAN he edited, in 1822, 1833, and 1834 the New-York *Medical and Physical Journal*. He actively promoted the objects of the New-York Historical Society, the Woman's Hospital, the State Inebriate Asylum, and the cause of natural history, the typographical guild and the fine arts, in behalf of which he has frequently written and spoken. In addition to biographical sketches of many of the distinguished men of the last half century, with whom he had been in intimate relationship, (among others, of Robert R. Livingston, Philip Freneau, Daniel Webster, J. Fenimore Cooper, Cadwallader Colden, Samuel L. Mitchill, Edward Miller, John Pintard, and the actors, Cooke and Kean,) and articles in different medical periodicals on obstetrics, vitriolic emetics in croup, *sanguinaria Canadensis*, iodine, the goitre of Western New-York and Canada, on medical jurisprudence, yellow-fever, death by lightning, caries of the jaws of children, elaterium, ovarian disease, &c., he has published an essay on the 'Use of Mercury' (8vo., New-York, 1811;) 'Cases of Morbid Anatomy,' (4to., 1814;) 'Febrile Contagion,' (8vo., 1816;) 'Notice of Thomas Eddy the Philanthropist,' (12mo., 1823;) 'Denman's Practice of Midwifery, with Notes,' 8vo., 1825;) 'Address before the New-York Horticultural Society,' (1830;) 'Address before the Philolexian Society, (1831;) 'Letter on Cholera Asphyxia of 1832,' (8vo., 1832;) 'Observations on the Mineral Waters of Avon, (1834;) the 'Anatomy of Drunkenness;' 'Discourse before the New-York Lyceum of Natural History,' (1841;) Discourses before the New-York Academy of Medicine. (1847, 1848 and 1849;) Addresses before the Typographical Society of New-York, 'On Dr. Franklin,' (1850 and 1859) and 'On the Publishers, Printers, and Editors of New-York;' 'Old New-York, or Reminiscences of the past Sixty Years,' (8vo., 1858; second edition, enlarged, 12mo., 1858) A memoir of CHRISTOPHER COLLES, read by him before the Historical Society in 1854, was published in the *Knickerbocker Gallery* in 1855. His discourse at the Bellevue Hospital, 1858, embraces a minute view of the progress of anatomical investigation in New York, from its early state under the Dutch dynasty down to the present time. He was elected the first President of the New-York Academy of Medicine after its organization in 1847. He was a foreign associate of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society of London, and other institutions abroad, and in fellowship with many scientific bodies in his native land. In 1850, he received the degree of LL. D. from Trinity College, Hartford, Conn."

Such a programme indicates no ordinary scope of action and influence. It covers also a period during which New-York has developed into a cosmopolitan mart and metropolis—the earlier local traits whereof no one knew better, or narrated with more zest, than Dr. FRANCIS.

Born on the 17th of November, 1789, the son of a German, of Swiss ancestry on the mother side—in his youth apprenticed, like FRANKLIN, to a printer, and subsequently prepared for his academic studies by two clever graduates of Trinity College, Dublin, he left Columbia College to enter the office and become the partner of the celebrated Dr. HOSACK. Thenceforth his studies, observation and social intercourse were alike universal and active, and his sympathies were as wide as his taste was catholic. Too free and human in thought and sentiment to be a sectarian in any sense of the word, he was strong in argument and conviction on points of medical opinion or literary attachment; he loved and lauded writers who are now but seldom appreciated; he could listen, like a philosopher, to the fanatical confidences of GENET, while he promoted, like a Christian gentleman, the derided claims of an unpopular but meritorious cause, party or individual; he could laugh heartily at the comic talent of MATTHEWS, and be excited to enthusiasm by the brilliant compositions of MOZART and ROSSINI; he delighted in the serene and benign circle of DRAIKEN and GILBERT WAKEFIELD, while he entered heartily into the Canal policy of CLINTON, and discussed philosophy with BREWSTER, art with GREENOUGH, and "Old New-York" with Mr. VALENTINE or Mayor RAPELYE. There was something liberal and cheering in the personal magnetism of one so capable of broad views and versatile appreciation: as there is something precious and permanent in the memory thereof.

THE FUNERAL OF DR. FRANCIS.

The funeral of Dr. FRANCIS took place at 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, from St. Thomas's Church, Broadway. The large concourse of people that assembled in the church, and thronged about the doors to witness the obsequies, comprising professional men and laymen, rich and poor, testified to the grateful remembrance in which the Doctor is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens. Among the prominent scientific bodies in attendance were the faculties of the various medical colleges, the members of the Academy of Medicine, the Typographical Union, the Historical Society, and members of various literary and charitable associations. The following gentlemen acted as pall bearers;

Henry T. Tuckermann, Gen. Geo. P. Morris,
Wm Jephson, Moses H. Grinnell,
Joseph G. Coggswell, Augustus Flemming,
Henry Grinnell, President Charles King,
Geo. B. Rapelyea, Rev. G. W. Bethune.

PHYSICIANS.—Dr. Valentine Mott, Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren, Dr. R. S. Kissam.

The services at the Church were of the Episcopalian form, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. HAWKS, assisted by Rev. Dr. MORGAN, of St. Thomas' Church, Rev. Dr. WELLES, of Boston, and Rev. Dr. CUTLER, of Brooklyn.

A brief eulogistic discourse was delivered by Dr. CUTLER, in which the varied intellectual attainments, private and professional virtues, and charitable impulses and acts of the deceased, were feelingly alluded to. At the close of the services the remains were accompanied to Greenwood Cemetery by a large number of the friends of the deceased, and there placed in the family vault.

THE DEATH OF DR. J. W. FRANCIS.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE ACADEMY OF MEDICINE —RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE ACADEMY AND BOARD OF PHYSICIANS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held in the University of New-York on the 9th of February, the President, Dr. ANDERSON, in the Chair. The meeting, which was unusually large, being called to order, the Secretary proceeded to read the following requisition for a special meeting, signed by nine of the Fellows of the Academy:

We, the undersigned Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine, having heard of the decease of our venerable Fellow and Ex-President, JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., LL.D., do hereby request the President to call a special meeting of the Academy.

John G. Adams, Alanson T. Jones,
John Watson, M. D., John L. Metcalfe,
Gurdon Buck, M. D., C. Henschel,
J. H. Douglas, A. R. Gardner, M. D.,
Horace Green, S. S. Hubbard.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1861.

Dr. VALENTINE MOTT then rose and after a few remarks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to present such resolutions as they deem appropriate in reference to the decease of our late fellow and Ex-President of the New-York Academy of Medicine, JOHN W. FRANCIS.

This was carried and the following gentlemen appointed as a committee: Drs. Valentine Mott, R. S. Kissam, John Watson, J. M. Smith, Willard Parker.

The committee then retired for the purpose of drafting resolutions, and, upon its return, the following were offered for the adoption of the Academy.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his inscrutable Providence to remove from amongst us our learned and respected colleague, JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., LL. D., in whom we lament the loss of one of the earliest and most eminent Fellows of the Academy, and most prominent members of our profession—distinguished alike for his learning, ability and charitable deeds; therefore,

Resolved, That we bow in submission to the Divine will, and desire to recognize gratefully the privilege we have enjoyed in the counsel, companionship and example of our beloved associate.

Resolved, That the unfailing benevolence, strict integrity and earnest love of knowledge which marked the character of Dr. FRANCIS, render him a rare and invaluable example, worthy of our imitation, and that we admire his rich memory and literary assiduity, which added the graces of the scholar to the wisdom of the philosopher.

Resolved, That we tender our most sincere and respectful sympathies to the family of our deceased Ex-President; and, also,

Resolved, That the Fellows of the New-York Academy of Medicine attend his remains to their last resting-place, wearing the usual badge of mourning.

These were unanimously adopted.

Upon motion of Dr. THOMAS, it was then

Resolved, That the minutes of this meeting be furnished by the Secretary to the daily papers of the City for publication, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Upon motion of Dr. J. MARION SIMS, it was determined that the Fellows of the Academy should meet in the Chapel of the University, and proceed in a body to the funeral. And on motion of Dr. HUBBARD, it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to attend to the arrangements of the funeral of our late deceased Fellow and Ex-President JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D., so far as appertains to the New-York Academy of Medicine.

In accordance with this the Chair appointed as a Committee Drs. HUBBARD, HARSEN and GARDNER.

The Academy then adjourned.

T. GAILLARD THOMAS, M. D.,
Secretary New-York Academy of Medicine.

Amusements.

A very successful performance of "Ernani," and of one act from "Lucia," at the Brooklyn Academy, on Saturday night, brought the operatic week to an end. The house was one of the best of the season, and was of course highly remunerative. Here in New-York we have done little towards supporting the opera, and it is conceded that without Brooklyn the season of the Associate Artists would have been of remarkable brevity. Fortunately the two cities make the enterprise a good one, and there seems to be a prospect that we shall have an energetic Spring campaign. Especially will this be so if VERDI's new opera, "Un ballo in Maschera," which is to be brought out at the Academy (New-York) to night, achieves the success which is expected of it. The rehearsals have been conducted with much industry, and the artists are unanimous in their praise of the work. The caste includes the names of Mesdames COLSON, HINKLEY and PHILLIPS; Messrs. BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI, &c. The first performance of an opera is always a fashionable event, and the attendance to-night will certainly be brilliant.

At Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre several of the sterling old comedies were played during the past week, and "drew" enormously, as they always do when revived at this house. To night the comedy of "Wild Oats." A novelty is underlined in the shape of a five act comic drama, to be called "Central Park, or the House with Two Doors." It will be produced on Monday next.

At the Winter Garden Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commences his last week to-night, playing *Shylock*, in SHAKESPEARE'S "Merchant of Venice." The houses which greeted the tragedian last week were, perhaps, the most fashionable of any in the city. His eminently intellectual style of acting is better calculated to win friends among the cultivated classes than make favor with the masses.

At LAURA KEENE'S Theatre the burletta of the "Seven Sisters" will be played to-night for the eighty-second time, and will, at the same time, receive its eighty-second emendation and improvement in the shape of an "original sketch," by GEORGE M. MILES, Esq., which is to be combined with it. A series of Union pictures being one of the features, we may almost guess the rest. Miss KEENE'S excellent taste and judgment will be certain to provide us with a good entertainment.

Mr. EDWIN FORREST will appear to-night in his brilliant *rôle* of *Rolla*, the tragedy being "Pizzaro," which will be brought out with great care and completeness. To-morrow evening an English opera company, headed by Madame ANNA BISHOP, will commence a short season, playing "Linda di Chamounix," in English, for a commencement. Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ is the conductor.

At the New Bowery Theatre, the grand comic pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer," is the leading attraction. At the Old Bowery, Prof. ANDERSON opens his Psychomanteum to-night. At Barnum's the play of the "Lady of St. Tropez." At HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, a variety of new items.

Messrs. MASON & THOMAS gave one of their admirable classical *soirées* on Tuesday of last week, at Dodworth's Salon, to a full and fashionable audience.

We learn that a new candidate for histrionic laurels is about to appear in the person of a lady with whose career not a little of romantic interest is associated. She is the daughter of a lawyer, formerly very eminent at Albany, and has lived many years, studying art and literature, in Italy. She is said to possess an exquisitely graceful figure, and a face already familiar to the public in one of the most brilliant and celebrated pictures lately on public exhibition in this City. It is not yet certain at which of our City theatres she is to make her *début*; but we promise a sensation when she does.

Kansas Relief Meeting in Albany.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 10.

A meeting was held here last night, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers in Kansas, Mayor THATCHER presiding, and a large number of prominent citizens were present. Gentlemen direct from Kansas addressed the meeting, giving a most deplorable account of the condition of the people there. A Committee of thirty was appointed to canvass the entire city, and solicit subscriptions from the people. The Committee will commence their operations to-morrow morning. A Committee was also appointed to memorialize the Legislature, and urge the immediate passage of a bill appropriating $100,000, to aid the sufferers.

The Morrill Tariff Bill.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Board of Trade of this city had a special meeting this evening, and unanimously adopted a memorial submitted by JAMES MILLIKEN, advocating the passage of the Morrill Tariff bill, as reported to the Senate. The memorial approves the modification of the warehousing system, and the adoption of specific duties. The following Committee was appointed to convey the memorial to Congress: James Milliken, Charles Lennig, Joseph C. Grubb and S Cholwell.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave, was argued at great length to-day by eminent counsel, and the case is still going on to-night. There will be no decision given probably till next week, but the general impression is that the Court will liberate the prisoner on a technicality in the commitment.

A Duel with Knives in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 9.

Messrs. HEFFRON and MOODY, of the Indiana Legislature, left this city last night, for Kentucky, to fight a duel at an early hour this morning. The weapons were to be knives. The Police are on their track.

Capt. Holmes Pardoned.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 9.

Capt. JOHN A. HOLMES, sentenced to the State Prison for life for murder on the high sea, has been unconditionally pardoned by the President.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 10.

The steamship *Canada* from Liverpool, *via* Halifax, arrived at this port at 1 P. M., to-day. Her news has been received *via* Halifax. The mails and newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwarded by the evening's train and will reach New-York at an early hour to-morrow morning.

Probable Arrival of Tom Sayers.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The name of "Sellers" appears in the *Canada's* passenger-list. It is misspelled, and is said to be TOM SAYERS, the great English pugilist.

The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday was $34,300, being an increase of $2,300 over the same week in last year.

The Steamer General Miramon.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb 9.

The steamer *General Miramon* sails for Havana on the 13th inst.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—One hundred and thirty-eight deaths were reported to the Health Department during the week ending Saturday last, classified by the Health Officer, Dr. JONES, as follows: Men, 21; boys, 45; women, 25; girls, 47. Adults, 46; children, 92, males, 66; females, 72; colored persons, 5. There were 29 deaths by fevers, 26 of which were scarlet, 19 by consumption, 8 by inflammation of the lungs, 6 each by diptheria and dropsy in the head, 7 by convulsions, 5 by bronchitis, 4 each by congestion of the brain and croup, 3 each by dysentery, inflammation of the brain, marasmus (infantile) and small-pox; 2 each by apoplexy, compression of the brain, congestion of the lungs, debility (adult), inflammation of the bowels and palsy, and one each by abscess, disease of kidneys, asthma, bleeding from navel, bleeding from stomach, brain, convulsions (infantile), cyanosis, delirium tremens, enlargement of heart, congestive fever, typhoid fever, typhus fever, whooping cough, inflammation of stomach, inflammation of womb, disease of lungs, old age, premature birth, scrofula, spirue, suffocation, teething, varioloid. Seventy-eight of those who died were children under 5 years of age; 107 were natives of the United States. The deaths occurred in the several wards as follows: First, 2; Second, 6; Third, 2; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 10; Sixth, 22; Seventh, 5; Eighth, 4; Ninth, 3; Tenth, 20; Eleventh, 16; Twelfth, 5; Thirteenth, 9; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 11; Seventeenth, 2; Eighteenth 2; Nineteenth, 3.

IDENTIFIED.—The body of a man found frozen to death on Friday morning last, at the corner of Clinton-street and Hamilton-avenue, was, on Saturday, identified as the remains of Mr. ALEXANDER WATT, a respectable Scotch gentleman, residing at No. 362 Clinton-street. The deceased was a man of strictly temperate habits, and a regular attendant at Rev. Dr. FARLEY's church. On Thursday night he went to call upon a friend in New-York, and started for home at a late hour, and when near where his body was found, it is supposed that he slipped and fell; and being benumbed by the cold and stunned by the fall, could not rise, and was frozen before discovered. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon, from the late residence of deceased. Rev. Dr. FARLEY officiated.

JUSTICE METED OUT.—A man named ANDREW FAULKNER, a shoemaker by trade, formerly residing at No. 132 Meserole-st., was convicted in the Court of Sessions, Saturday, of committing a heinous outrage upon the person of a girl 15 years of age, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. GEORGE WILEY was convicted in the same Court of robbing the house of CHARLES DENIKE, and sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

THE COURTS.—The February term of the Supreme Court, General Term, will be opened to-day. The calendar will also be called in the City Court.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved
SEWING-MACHINES.
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female-supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Trusses, for the Radical Cure of Rupture, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The GALVANO-ELECTRIC REGENERATOR IS WARRANTED TO CURE SPERMATORRHŒA, IMPOTENCY, SEMINAL LOSSES, &c. Call upon, or address, Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Now Within Reach of All.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
$40 and upwards. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Take Physical Exercise at Wood's Gymnasium, at No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Open day and evening.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed, in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

LOCK—STROUD.—In Fordham, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Joshua Weaver, D. GODWIN LOCK to MARIA S., daughter of James Stroud.

DIED.

BACON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 7, GEORGE, son of Francis and Anna H. Bacon, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 69 East 12th-st., on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 8, ALFRED FREEMAN, M. D., in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, Rev. D. Irving, and Wm. L. Skidmore, also the Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 19th-st., without further notice.

MANGLES.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, JOHN MANGLES, aged 41 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother Henry, and the butchers generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the 30th-st. M. E. Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

RUTON.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANN RUTON, widow of Dr. John J. Ruton, in the 57th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of D. A. Woodworth, No. 43 West 35th-st., this (Monday) morning, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock. Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

HOWE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 9, ELIZABETH A. HOWE, aged 16 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 486 Broome-st., without further invitation.

GROWER.—In this City on Saturday evening, Feb. 9, after a lingering illness, FRANCIS HENRY, son of Wm. T. C. and Sara E. Grower.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence, No. 185 East 26th-st., on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Eastchester for interment. The train will leave 27th-st. at 9½ A. M.

SHANNON.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 17, of scarlet fever and diphtheria, CHARLES WILMOT, eldest child of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, aged 8 years. Also, from the same causes, on Sunday morning, Feb. 10, NELLIE ANDREWS, youngest child and only daughter of Robert H. and Hester A. Shannon, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral of the latter from the residence of her parents, No. 34 West 41st-st., on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

YVELIN.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, of disease of the heart, HYACINTH YVELIN, for over 30 years a merchant of this City, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of his son, G. G. Yvelin, in Lexington-av., first house above 44th-st.

MOSES.—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 10, LORENZO MOSES, in the 64th year of his age.

Notice of funeral this afternoon.

BORST.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Borst, in the 15th year of her age.

Further notice will be given of the funeral.

CARNES.—On Sunday, Feb. 10, EDWIN FRANCIS, son of Sarah S. and the late Edwin O. Carnes, aged 16 months.

TAYLOR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 9, SUSAN D. TAYLOR, wife of Gad Taylor, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 Sydney-place.

LANG.—In Hoboken, N. J., on Friday, Feb. 8, at No. 179 Washington-st., MARY AMELIA, wife of Ross Lang, formerly of Dublin, Ireland.

GRAVES.—On Monday, Feb. 4, on his way home from the South, LINDLEY MURRAY GRAVES.

Funeral services will take place at the residence of his father-in-law, J. R. La Tourrette, Esq., No. 35 Grand-st., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend.

CLEARMAN.—In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 10, Mrs. MARIA CLEARMAN, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the Chapel of Trinity Church, Rector-st., Newark. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

NOE.—In Rahway, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 9, Mr. TIMOTHY B. NOE, aged 50 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of Mr. Wm. Tappen.

SMITH.—In Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, Feb. 5, Mrs. POLLY SMITH, widow of the late Clark Smith, aged 74 years.

BANKS.—In St. Paul, Minnesota, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, of consumption, EUNICE W., wife of Henry W. Banks, of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 35 years and 9 months.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing-machines, hoisting-machines, &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 119, Feb. 9, 1861.
12, 57, 74, 51, 3, 58, 26, 32, 42, 33, 43, 36, 75, 54.
Class No. 120, Feb. 9, 1861.
32, 64, 34, 14, 61, 75, 35, 53, 40, 46, 37, 33, 65.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 9, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. YANCEY, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing-House-Square.

THE ROAD AND ITS RIDERS.
GREAT TALE OF THE KING'S HIGHWAY
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY
will shortly publish a glorious Original Tale of England of the old time, entitled
NIGHTSHADE;
OR,
THE MASKED ROBBER OF HOUNSLOW HEATH.
A ROMANCE OF THE ROAD.
By DR. J. H. ROBINSON.

This brilliant *chef d'œuvre* of a brilliant author is almost dramatic in its thrilling intensification of such chivalrous and reckless exploits, dashing characters and grand midnight scenes, as made Hounslow Heath famous in the days of highway heroes; yet it contains not a line to offend the moral sensibilities of any household.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new and brilliant Lecture on
THE STREETS OF LONDON,
At COOPER INSTITUTE, FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
at 8 o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at the Library or at the door.

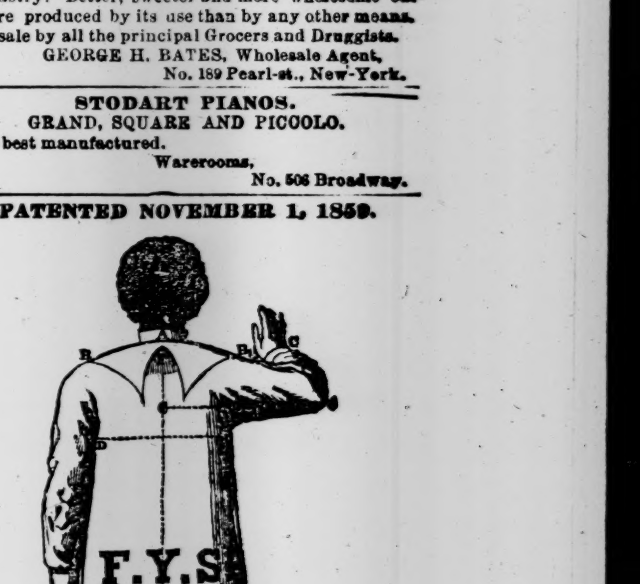
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Our lady friends will doubtless investigate the merits of Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston) "Concentrated Leaven," for the making of bread, rolls, cakes, and pastry. Better, sweeter and more wholesome edibles are produced by its use than by any other means.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke.
D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits.
C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.

APPEAL FOR THE DESTITUTE FROM THE NEW-YORK CITY COMMITTEE.

WM. C. BRYANT, Chairman. J. E. WILLIAMS, Treas.
Chas. H. Marshall, Seth B. Hunt, R. H. McCurdy,
Morris Ketchum, G. C. Bronson, Chas. W. Elliott,
Daniel Lord, Daniel Drew, J. S. Wadsworth.

It has become our imperative duty to urge upon the public attention the fact that over 40,000 of our fellow-citizens in Kansas are now in imminent danger of starving. We have the evidence from all sources—from Gen. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Territorial Relief Committee, from the columns of nearly every newspaper there of all shades of politics—from our own reliable agent who has just returned. There is no doubt of the misery—terrible, wide-spread, destructive.

We have evidence that whole families have already died of starvation; and that thousands more must lie down discouraged and die of want and diseases consequent upon it, unless prompt and thorough relief is at once supplied. Congress is now attempting to sustain the starving Indians, but our 40,000 fellow countrymen—men, women and children—can neither get away from the desolation, nor borrow, nor beg. Their only dependence is upon us who have never known hunger. WE MUST BE SUSTAINED. Will you help us to help them?

To assure you that whatever you do will reach them, we state that in every destitute township is a Relief Committee—these are all represented by the Territorial Committee as follows:

TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Atchison; W. W. GUTHRIE, Brown County; J. L. MCDOWELL, Leavenworth; Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Lawrence; Rev. L. BODWELL, Topeka; Dr. S. AYRES, Linn County; F. U. BLAKE, Junction City; C. B. LINES, Wabaunsee; F. B. BAKER, Centralia; Rev. WM. BISHOP, Salina; Judge A. SPAULDING, Jefferson County; J. C. BURNETT, Bourbon County; J. C. LAMBDIN, Butler County; GEO. M. RUSSEL, Wyandott.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

S. C. POMEROY, Chairman; J. L. MCDOWELL, Rev. C. REYNOLDS, Rev. L. BODWELL.
F. P. BAKER, Corresponding Secretary.
S. C. POMEROY, Treasurer.
Mayor G. H. FAIRCHILD.

Gen. Pomeroy is Chairman, and at ATCHISON devotes his whole time and energy, with assistants, to the receipt and distribution of all contributions of food and clothing, all of which are delivered upon requisitions of town Committees, and are distributed through them. This organization is prompt, thorough and effective, and we advise the sending of supplies through it. Money and clothing are needed from us; food can be got in the West.

The names of our Committee appear at the head of this appeal, and we hope will be sufficient to induce coöperation. Our Treasurer is JOHN E. WILLIAMS, *President of the Metropolitan Bank*, New-York City. All money sent to him will be applied to the payment of Gen. Pomeroy's drafts, on account of freights and sacks. We appeal to you all, by every dictate of humanity, of honor and of public good, to unite with us in alleviating this great calamity. There is no time to be lost.

FIRST—We ask individuals, everywhere, to contribute at once, and to urge it upon their friends and neighbors.

SECOND—We appeal to all churches, and organized bodies to act promptly, generously and efficiently.

THIRD—We urge upon every Governor of every State immediately to bring this matter to the attention of their Legislatures and people. Our last statistics show that nearly $300,000 is needed within the coming fortnight, to supply this people with seed for Spring planting. It can only be furnished by State action. Every consideration of interest, also, demands that this new State should be enabled to become self-sustaining, productive, and eventually rich—thus to fulfill her destiny, and to help others as we are now helping her.

We ask, therefore every Legislature to do as they would have others do to them in like distress, and at once grant ample supplies.

All money sent to our Treasurer, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, will be gratefully acknowledged, and effectively used.

All clothing should be sent to "Gen. POMEROY, Atchison, Kansas," and freight should be prepaid.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the constantly increasing imitation of the different brands of Messrs. MOET & CHANDON'S Champagne Wines, especially of their VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,) I consider it my duty to caution the public against such imposition, and to advise purchasers and consumers to buy the Moet & Chandon Wines only from reliable and respectable houses.
ADOLPHUS OECHS,
Messrs. Moet & Chandon's General Agent for the United States and the Canadas.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

The Trouble Between Georgia and Great Britain.

From the Savannah Republican of Feb. 5.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a reward of $1,500—a $1,000 by the British Consul and $500 by the Mayor—has been offered for evidence to convict the party or parties implicated in the outrage upon the person of Capt. VAUGHAN, of the British ship *Kalos*, on Saturday last. We presume there will be no difficulty in procuring the information desired, and we are pleased to see that the Mayor and Council have resolved to put a stop to a course of conduct that is setting all law at defiance, and bringing deep disgrace upon the city. More than this, it has now reached a point where it may embroil the whole country in war and bloodshed. Whatever may be the motive that prompts to such conduct, the parties who engage in it must see its evil effects upon society, and that the great body of our most respectable citizens, who have the deepest interest in the institutions of the South, have nothing but unqualified condemnation for their course. Let them, then, for their own sakes and for the welfare of the community in which they live, abandon it, and at once.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

PARTON'S
LIFE OF ANDREW JACKSON.
3 vols., crown, 8vo. Price $5.

Few works have won such enthusiastic and unanimous praise from the critics and the public. At the present time a just and impartial biography of President Jackson is of peculiar value, and is read by all with great interest. Mr. Parton's Life is almost universally commended for its truthfulness and impartiality. General Jackson was the only President of the United States who has had to deal with a similar crisis to that which now distracts the United States and the story of how he met this crisis is well told in Mr. Parton's Biography.

OLMSTED'S OUR SLAVE STATES.
A series of three volumes, viz:

1. A JOURNEY IN THE SEA-BOARD SLAVE STATES. 2. A JOURNEY THROUGH TEXAS. 3. A JOURNEY IN THE BACK COUNTRY. Uniform in style and price. Showing the Condition, Resources and Economy of the Southern States. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. 12mo. cloth. Price $1 25 per volume.

SEABURY ON AMERICAN SLAVERY.
AMERICAN SLAVERY DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SLAVERY OF ENGLISH THEORISTS AND JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW OF NATURE. By SAMUEL SEABURY, D.D.

The author's aim, as stated in his Preface, is "to withdraw from this vexed controversy, if it be possible, its moral, religious and social element, that thus Slavery when it is made an object of National legislation, may be discussed and disposed of on economical and political grounds." The established reputation of the distinguished author furnishes ample assurance that the arguments are at once able, forcible and kind.

1 vol., 12mo. Price $1.

Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
New-York.

VANDYKE REVIEWED.—THE REV. J. R. DOANE'S Sermon in review of Sermon of H. J. Vandyke, D. D., reduced to $3 per hundred, 5 cents single. For sale by WM. ERVING, No. 5 Beekman st., Room No. 14.

VALENTINES.

VALETINES, VALENTINES.
ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
AT
STRONG'S,
NO. 98 NASSAU-STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES

PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD BUSINESS man, who can take efficient charge of the financial and indoor branch of business, and furnish cash capital of $10,000, may hear of a very favorable opportunity to connect himself with an established and prosperous concern in St. Louis, by addressing, confidentially, and with real signature, H. W., Box No. 4,055 Post-office.

CLOTHING.—FOR SALE, THE STOCK AND fixtures of an old and well-established business, one of the best stands in the upper part of the City for men and boys' clothing. The amount required will be between $5,000 and $6,000. A lease of the place would be given for two years. Inquire at No. 85 8th-av.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD business capacity, who can furnish $2,000 for one or two years, may secure the situation of clerk in the office of a periodical work at a salary of $500, where the duties are not laborious. Address PERIODICAL, Box No. 4,574 Post-office.

$5.000.—PARTNER WANTED.—A GOOD energetic business man having the above amount of capital can obtain an interest in an old established retail business in this City, mostly done for cash. Business sure and profitable. Address with real name, Box No. 4,109 General Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A coffee and cake stand in either of the City Markets. Required that it shall be doing a fair paying business, and be conveniently located. Address J. G., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

A TREASURE FOR 1861.—EXPLANATION of money-making arts that agents practice, curious recipes, &c., sent for $1. Contains things that agents make $20 per day at. WM. ANDERSON, Onondaga, C. W.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of lease of an old-established lumber business. Inquire on the premises, No. 320 West, corner of Charlton-st., New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROAD WAGONS.

We have on hand, and are prepared to receive orders for, FIRST-CLASS ROAD WAGONS, of all weights, made under our supervision on the premises, and warranted to be equal to any other wagon made in this City. We have also on hand and making to order FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES, suitable for park, city or country, which we will sell at low prices.

MINER & STEVENS, Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st.,
1st door east of Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers had hoped that the receipts of the Association would have superseded the necessity of a special appeal for the suffering poor of our City. But having been disappointed in this, they are compelled to submit a brief statement in their behalf.

EIGHTEEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIVE persons are now dependent upon this Association for aid. Among these are mechanics, laborers, and an unusual number of sewing women, and widows with young children, who, by failure of work, sickness and misfortune, are exposed at this inclement season, to cold, hunger and nakedness and without charitable assistance, must severely suffer—perhaps perish. For a time, some of the unemployed were able to fall back on their previous earnings, and when these failed, the Association interposed for their relief. But their numbers have so rapidly multiplied by the increased contractions of labor as Winter advanced, that, without enlarged liberality, the Board can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without risk of suffering, reduce the number of the recipients. There having, meanwhile, been no public excitement touching the wants of the poor, the actual destitution has been greatly underrated. Funds, consequently, have come in slowly and sparingly. Some have given liberally; others have either diminished their contributions, or, supposing they were not needed, have mistakingly withheld them altogether. Hence it is, that at this period of the Winter, the month of February, when the destitution is always greatest and suffering the most severe, the Association is left without adequate means of relief. What more need be said to touch the hearts of our citizens, so famed for their liberality? The plea is not for distant strangers who have claims on others, nor for the debased and outcast; but for the virtuous poverty-stricken poor at our own doors, who have none to care for them but ourselves. Will not those give who have given before, and those who have not given give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly; for thus shall it be measured to you again. It surely cannot be that the piteous cry of more than EIGHTEEN THOUSAND of our worthy, suffering fellow-creatures around us will be heard in vain.

To guard against misapprehension, it is proper to remark, that the present urgent pressure is not owing to an increase of destitution as compared with preceding years. In view of business derangements, it is less than might have been expected. It is not materially greater than it was the past Winter, and is more than fifty per cent. less than in 1855 and 1857. The present strait, therefore, is solely owing to the decreased contributions, consequent upon a mistaken estimate of the actual number of the needy.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. Hartley, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or to any of the officers or authorized collectors.

By order of the Board,
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-Pres't.
ROBT. B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

TADMAN'S
CAMPHOR CAKE, WITH GLYCERINE.

A certain cure for chapped hands and lips, and excoriations of the skin. One application only will show its efficacy. With ladies, it is an especial favorite, as the frequent use of it renders the skin delicately soft and white.

TADMAN & CO., No. 81 Bleecker-st., and No. 268 4th-av., N. Y. By mail, twenty-five cents.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously passed:

Whereas, A memorial to Congress has been prepared and signed by several respectable firms in this City, and sent to Washington, stating that the "New-York Pilot Commissioners are asking for a change in the Pilot Law of Congress of 1837;" and *whereas*, this Board have never asked, nor desire to have any change made in the law of 1837, but on the contrary, are opposed to any change in that law; therefore,

Resolved, That this Board regret that a memorial, based on misstatement, and signed, as the Board believes, under a mistake by many of the signers, should have had any such currency in this community.

F. PERKINS, Secretary.

A CARD.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the premises known as Ocean Mills, No. 206 Fulton-st., destroyed by fire on the 8th inst., is only a branch concern, stock and machinery owned by us, valued at $8,000, fully covered by insurance.

Our friends and customers who may get a wrong impression from the daily papers, may rest assured that our establishment in Washington-st. is in no sense prevented the transaction of our usual business in the old place. WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

THE HOUSE OF MERCY THANKFULLY acknowledges the receipt of thirteen dollars ($13,) a donation from the Grand Jury of the Session's Court, during its sittings at the January term.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
At a great sacrifice on cost.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway,
Will offer at Retail, on Monday, Feb. 11,
Their entire
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
Comprising

1,000	Pieces MERRIMAC and ENGLISH CALICOS, at 8 cents per yard.
500	Pieces AMERICAN DELAINES, best quality, at 12½ cents per yard.
1,000	Pieces 4-4 BLEACHED SHIRTING, from 6 to 11 cents per yard.
1,000	Pieces FINE IRISH LINEN, from 20 cents per yard upwards.
1,200	Dozen DAMASK NAPKINS, from $1 per dozen upwards.
1,500	Fine DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, from $1 each upwards.
2,500	Pieces Plain PLAID and FIGURED CAMBRIC, JACONET, NAINSOOK, SWISS MUSLINS, and BRILLIANTS, from 10 cents per yard upwards.
1,500	Dozen Best Quality PARIS KID GLOVES, at 75 cents per pair.
10,000	Dozen COTTON, MERINO, LAMBSWOOL and SILK HOSE, from $1 per dozen upwards.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS in great variety, from 40 cents upwards.

SILK and VELVET ROBES, at less than half price.

MOURNING GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HEMMED and PLAIN BORDER LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
Reduced in proportion.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
At a great sacrifice on cost.

BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA, PLAID and OTHER SHAWLS, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

10,000 yards Best Quality PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 20 cents per yard, usual price 40 cents.

5,500 yards RICH CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 25 cents per yard, usual price 50 cents.

8,000 yards Best Quality CHINTZ FRENCH ORGANDIES, at 37½ cents per yard, usual price 65 cents.

Also,
A GREAT VARIETY OF OTHER DRESS GOODS, &c., &c., proportionably cheap.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, &c.

On Monday and the ensuing week we shall offer
DECIDED BARGAINS
To our retail trade in
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
NAPKINS,
TABLE DAMASK,
and all the popular domestic Muslins, at cost and less than cost.

Our last year's stock of housekeeping goods must be closed.

PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

SILKS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS
SELLING OFF AT PANIC PRICES,
Before the opening of the Spring trade.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS, $10.
OPERA CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
WILL OPEN THIS MORNING
A FRESH LOT
OF OPERA CLOAKS, AT ONLY $10.
Also, some Richer.

AT KINZEY'S.

GREAT PANIC SALE.

LARGE FAILURES OF IMPORTERS' AND JOBBERS' GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

SALE COMMENCES MONDAY, AT 9 A. M.

$25,000 WORTH LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, HOSEIRY, GLOVES, SKIRTS AND FANCY GOODS.

Fine worked Collars, 12½c.	Children's Cotton Hose, 2c.
Fine run Thread Lace, 6c.	Children's Woolen Hose, 3c.
Fine worked Collars, 25c.	Gents' Half Hose, 5c.
Fine worked Sets, 31c.	Infants' Wool Boots, 2c.
Fine worked Sets, 59c.	Heavy-ribbed Hose, 9c.

SILK VELVET TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK DRESS TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
ASSORTED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
SILK FRINGES, 12½c. a piece.
SILK WATERED TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
FANCY SILK TRIMMINGS, 12½c. a piece.
MUST BE SOLD.

Best Pins, 3c. a paper; best Needles, 3c. a paper; Spool Cotton, 1c. a spool; Spool Cotton, 6c. a doz.; Sewing Silk, 9c. a doz.; Skirt Braids, 2c. a piece; Serpentine Braids 1c.; Twilled Tape, 1c. a roll; best Hooks and Eyes, 2c. a card; Buttons, 4c. a gross; Tooth-brushes, 6c.; Round Combs, 6c.; Fine English Tooth and Nail Brushes, 12½c.; Hair-pins, 2c. a bundle. Large quantities of other Fancy Goods closing out.

NOS. 221 AND 223 EIGHTH-AVENUE.
FINE TWIST NETS 6c. and 12c.
BUGLE and CHENILLE, 18c.
LINED SILK GLOVES 15c.
LISLE GAUNTLETS, 12½c.
FRENCH FLOWERS 3c. spray.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
FRENCH FLOWERS, 3c. spray.
GREAT PANIC SALE.
WIDE TARLETONS, CLEARING OUT, 10c.
Illusions, Crapes and Laces, 3c., 6c. and 12½c.
Linen Edgings closing out 10c., 12c., and 15c. a doz.
Gents' Bordered Handkerchiefs, 5c.
Fine Bordered Handkerchiefs, 3c. and 4c.
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 5c. and 6c.
Ladies' Fine Lawn Handkerchiefs, 5c. and 6c.
SHIRT BOSOMS, closing at 3c.
WIDE PLAIT BOSOMS, at 8c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 10c. and 12½c.
FINE PLAIT BOSOMS, 15c. and 18c.
WOOLEN GOODS LESS THAN COST.

Lots of Needlework and Lace Goods, in baskets; cheap Ribbons, closing out cheap.

The entire Stock contained in the two stores, closing out, consisting of nearly everything ever kept in the Lace, Embroidery and Millinery business.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

CARPETS—SPRING, 1861.

A. T. STEWART & CO. are now offering
AXMINSTER, WILTON, VELVET,
BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY, and
SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS,
From the most
CELEBRATED EUROPEAN MANUFACTURERS.
Also,
AMERICAN and ENGLISH OIL-CLOTHS,
COCOA, MATTINGS, RUGS, and MATS,
Together with every article connected with
THE CARPET TRADE.
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
LATE PETER ROBERTS,
No. 429 Broadway,
HAVE DETERMINED TO OFFER FOR
THIRTY DAYS,
THE WHOLE OF THEIR VALUABLE STOCK OF
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
AT A VERY MATERIAL
REDUCTION IN PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.

NEW LACES.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open, on MONDAY, Feb. 11,
CHANTILLY and POINT LACE SHAWLS,
CAPES, VEILS, BARBES, and COIFFURES,
POINT ALENCON, GAZE, and APPLIQUE SETS.
Also, COLLARS and CUFFS, BARBES, COIFFURES, and HDKFS., GUIPURE COLLARS, &c., &c.,
Purchased in Europe, in the most depressed state of the market. Just received per steamer *Kedar*.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane-st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and
No. 196 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

5,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, FINE QUALITY and FULL WIDTH, FROM $2 UPWARDS.

Also, an EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT of SKIRTINGS BY THE YARD, 50 CENTS and UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

10,000 YARDS VALENCIENNES AND THREAD LACE EDGINGS, only 12½ cents per yard.
French Goods per steamer *Kedar*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

500 DOZEN LADIES'
ENGLISH WHITE AND BROWN
COTTON HOSE,
Regular make, at 25 cents per pair.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open, on MONDAY, Feb. 11, THREE CASES BROCHE LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS. New and choice patterns. Just received.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER HAS just received several cases of well-fitting corsets, at $1; also a few cases of Paris Werley's, at reduced prices. Handsome shaped skirts, her own make, $1, warranted. Corsets and skirts made to order, at No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—Alexander's celebrated Gloves.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY, from 12½c., new colors, just received; also, pattern canvas needles, Shetland wool and Saxony yarns, gaiters, mittens, gloves, belt ribbon, dress trimmings, ribbons, laces, small wares and fancy goods, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Best French Kid at 80 cents.

ZEPHYR WORSTED 12½ CENTS.—Winter Goods cheap. Hoods, Sontags, Leggins, &c., Saxony yarn, a full assortment of small wares, dress-linings, trimmings and buttons; just received, choice colors in zephyr, extra heavy Balmoral boot lacets, at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th streets.
SHEPHERD'S.

AT CUSHMAN'S, SIXTH-AV., COR. 28TH-ST., all kinds of Ribbons, Flowers, Ruches, Nets, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Dry-Goods, Yankee Notions, Toilet Soaps, &c., &c., are selling at reduced prices. Ladies please call. P. S.—Gents' fine shirts only $1 25, worth $2.

DRY GOODS

FAMILY DRESS GOODS.

To this department of our business we call the particular attention of
HOTEL AND HOUSEKEEPERS,
As our
SPRING STOCK
Comprises every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY USE,
All of which we are offering at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering at retail new and choice styles of
DRESS GOODS,
Suitable for the present and coming season.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS
Will find, at and under the lowest market prices,
Merrimac, Sprague, Cocheco, Hamilton,
And other Domestic Prints.
New-York Mill, Wamsutta, Lonsdale,
And other Shirtings. Utica, Pepperell,
And Huguenot Sheetings, Denims,
Kentucky Jeans, Brown and Bleached Drills,
Striped Shirtings, Apron Checks, Canton Flannels,
Blankets, Quilts, Tickings, &c., &c., together
with a large assortment of other
Domestic Fabrics, purchased in the most depressed state of the market.
The closest buyers are particularly invited to examine them.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE OFFERING Real Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Ermine, Mink, and other Furs, at greatly reduced prices, to close balance of stock.

WANTED—FOR THE RETAIL, A FEW FIRST-class, experienced salesmen in our Hosiery, Shawl, and Cloak Departments. Apply from 8 to 9 A. M.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water, &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen, desiring a comfortable and permanent home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference will be given and required.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL YOUNG MEN CAN BE accommodated with board in a private family. Apply to H. HUMPHREYS, No. 247 West 38th-st., first door east of 9th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND wife, or two single persons can have board, with a small front room, having gas, baths, hot and cold water, &c., at No. 48 East 16th-st., next to Irving-place. Terms for two persons, $10, or $11 per week, including fire and gas. Reference exchanged.

A FEW PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT ON second floor, can be obtained with board, on very advantageous terms, by immediate application at No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. Also, accommodation for a few gentlemen, with full or partial board.

79 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY and UNION-SQUARE—A desirable family room; also two comfortable rooms suitable for single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. References exchanged. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET.—A BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION room to let, with breakfast, and dinner at 6. Inquire at No. 71 McDougal-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

TO LET—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board. Apply at No. 80 West 36th-st., one door west of Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BASEMENT FIRST-class house, with coach-entrance, and coach-house on rear, No. 1,160 Broadway. This is one of the best houses for a physician, or any one who wants a house and stable connected together in the City, built by the present owner for his own use. It would be altered into a store if required, for a first-class tenant. Also two small three-story brick houses on 31st-st., near 6th-av. Also to let, at Carmanville, some very handsome houses, well situated for small and large families. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,254 Broadway, or at his office in Carmanville.

TO LEASE.—THE MARBLE STORES ON HOWARD-st., Nos. 50 and 52, being 121 feet west of Broadway, 48 feet front, forming an L, with a front on Mercer-st. First-class store, well lighted, fronting the store of Arnold & Constable. A. W. SPIES, No. 187 Broadway, JOHN LLOYD & SONS, Nassau st.

TO LET.—STORE, BASEMENT AND DWELLING in upper part of three-story building No. 446 4th-av., on the west side, between 31st and 32d sts. Apply to N. LAWRENCE, No. 45 East 29th-st., before 9, at 4 o'clock, and in the evening, or at No. 61 Nassau-st., third story, 10 to 12 o'clock.

TO LEASE—THE VERY EXTENSIVE MANUfacturing premises Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st., near Broadway and Canal-st. They are well lighted, and been used 7 years as a piano-forte factory. Apply at No. 27 Wooster-st. MAJOR THOMPSON.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET.—BANKing and law offices in Nos. 57 and 59 William-st.
Store No. 78 Maiden-lane.
Lofts Nos. 90 and 92 John-st., corner of Gold-st.
Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 790 William st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN JAUNCEY-COURT WALL-st., on first and second floors, in suites of two and four rooms, as may be desired. Separate entrances. Apply at Office of ALEX. HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

STORES TO LET.—THE LARGE STORES, NOS. 79 and 83 Barclay-st., near the Washington Market. Will be put in thorough repair for good tenants. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSES NOS. 18 AND 24 SEVenth-av., well located, and replete with every convenience. Apply at the office, No. 246 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—NO. 152 McDOUGAL-STREET—A first-class, double two-story house, modern conveniences. Apply to J. B. STEVENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse-power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE, AFTER THE 1st of May, or sooner, by a small family, in a genteel neighborhood, west of Broadway, between 14th and 28th sts.; rent must be moderate; prefer living with the owner. Address, with particulars, J. M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square. Twelve professors and 200 pupils, of all ages. Full classical and commercial course. Students for West Point, Harvard, Columbia and other Colleges are admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Third term begins Feb. 11, 1861. CLARKE & FANNING, Proprietors.

AT DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, NO. 609 BROADWAY.—Boys designed for business can take private lessons in business writing, book-keeping and arithmetic on low terms, and learn more in one month than in a year at ordinary schools. Reduced terms, $5 each branch. Two desks vacant.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

A STUDENT DESIRES LESSONS IN ELOCUTION. Address Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO GET A SITuation in a family where she could teach music and assist in the domestic duties. Address M. H., Station D, Bible House.

A GENTLEMAN ENGAGED IN ONE OF the best schools in the City, and having references of the highest character, can devote two or three hours, afternoon or evening, to private instruction in classics, French and English. Address A. P. X., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

TWO LADIES, EDUCATED IN NEW-ENGLAND and accustomed to tuition in our leading seminaries there and in this City, would like to learn of a good opening, buildings, &c., suitable, for a boarding and day school. Parties interested please address E. T. T. E., Broadway Post-office, New-York City.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, A College graduate, would like a few additional pupils. Instruction is given in the classics, and boys are fitted for College, or the branches of an English education will be taught. The best of references can be given. Address T. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST IN A boys' boarding school, a few miles from New-York. For particulars, call on D. M. DEVOE, Esq., No. 37 Macdougal-st., on 13th or 14th inst., from 7 to 9 P. M.

ENVELOPES.

BERLIN & JONES, NO. 134 WILLIAM-ST., MANufacturers of envelopes of every size, quality and kind known in the trade, as business, legal, portfolio, document, detector, safety, embossed, opaque, silvered, square, wedding, mourning, drug, epistolary, pay, cloth-lined, business illustrated or tinted, hand cut, government, post-office, commercial, extra, super, superfine and extra superfine. A large stock of the above kinds on hand in the following color, for the inspection of the trade; White wove and laid, light buff, dark buff canary, amber, straw, pink, blue, lilac, gold and orange. We warrant the prices sufficiently low to be an inducement to the closest buyer. Samples furnished the trade gratis. Commercial, cut, from 50 cents upwards; Post-office cut, from 75 cents upwards; Government cut, from 90 cents upwards. BERLIN & JONES, Envelope Manufacturers, No. 134 William-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young English woman, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer, or chambermaid and plain sewer, willing and obliging, and has three years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 494 6th-av., near 30th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress. Can give three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 115 West 26th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as above, by a respectable woman, or as waitress and laundress; is competent to fill either of the situations. City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 317 West 29th-st., between 10th and 11th avs. Cottage in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A highly respectable German Protestant woman desires a situation in the above capacity in City or country; is a first-class seamstress; will do her best to give satisfaction to her employer; salary moderate. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, with excellent City reference, as cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; also, a regular seamstress, makes shirts, children's clothes and all styles of family sewing; wages $7. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT ENGlish woman a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman in a private family as good plain cook, washer and ironer; good baker of bread, biscuit and family pies; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 138 East 29th-st., fourth floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WISHES A SITUAtion as first-class cook; perfectly understands all kinds of soups, meats and desserts; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor.

AS COOK.—A VERY SUPERIOR WOMAN, with the best of reference, wishes a situation; understands all kinds of meats, soups, games, gravies, poultry, &c.; is also an excellent baker of bread, cake and pastry. Can be seen at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business thoroughly, and can bring best City reference. No other need apply. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 200 Madison-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A situation, as first-class cook in a private family or private boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 116 4th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; will take the entire charge of the kitchen; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant Scotch woman, who is competent and trustworthy, desires a situation in City or country; will be found an excellent cook and good laundress; willing and obliging; can give most satisfactory references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS first-class cook and first-rate washer; understands all kinds of desserts blanc-mange and jellies, if required; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 Amity-st., in the rear. Best references.

AS COOK, GENERAL SERVANT, &c.—A nice, tidy, sober, honest, capable and obliging girl, with good references, wants a situation, in city or country. She is a good cook and laundress, and understands all kinds of housework well; is willing to take moderate wages. Apply to D. ELMORE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, hard-working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON OF EXperience wishes to obtain a situation as nurse; is a first-class seamstress; capable of cutting out and making all kinds of children's clothes; also, willing to instruct them if necessary. Call for three days at No. 399 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and will make herself generally useful, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 485 2d-av., top floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable young woman, as nurse and to assist in sewing, or as chambermaid. Best City reference can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., basement door. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 144 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS wet nurse, by a very respectable young married woman, whose child is seven weeks old; City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement door.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent seamstress; one who understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style; also, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. No objections to chamberwork if required. Can be seen at No. 148 East 35th-st., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A SITUATION wanted—either City or country—by a competent and respectable servant girl; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

GOOD SERVANTS, AND PLENTY OF them, including French and German, with City reference, may be found at No. 5 Clinton Hall Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway (formerly Bible House). French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED single man desires a situation as above; would be found everything required; the best reference. Address WEBSTER, Box No. 203, *Times* Office for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A MARried man with good City references wishes a situation as coachman and gardener. Call for two days at No. 11 Hamilton-st., in the rear.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom, by a young man who thoroughly understands the care, treatment and management of horses; is but a short time in the country. Wages not so much an object as to get a trial Would make himself useful to his employer. Address GROOM, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, as gardener, of practical experience; understands the care and management of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c. Has the best of City reference as to capability and character. Please address PRACTICAL GARDENER, Box No. 202 *Times* Office, or to M. GARDENER, No. 71 Liberty-st., Smithe's seed-store.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a gardener, with a practical knowledge of the culture, pruning, propagation of fruit trees, grape vines, flowering plants and all kinds of vegetables, pleasure grounds, lawn roads, and ornamental planting promptly attended to with neatness; has the best of City reference. Apply or address F. D., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as gardener and coachman, by a man who is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; can give the best of City reference. Address, for three days, M. M. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—GENERAL SERVANT.—A German young man and his wife desire situations in city or country. They are a most desirable couple for any gentleman or family. The man can train young horses for saddle or harness; can also instruct young ladies in the art of riding on horseback is a thorough groom and coachman, and a good gardener; his wife is competent to take any kind of a situation. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT and reliable man, who can give five years' City references, a situation as waiter in a private family; the advertiser understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. Notes addressed to S. C., No. 715 Broadway, corner of Washington-place, will receive immediate attention during this week.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by a young man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; first-class reference. Address W. G., at Caswell, Mack & Co.'s, Druggists, Fifth av. Hotel, corner 24th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, as waiter in a private family; the best of City reference from where he has lived five years; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 230 6th-av., corner of 15th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, recently admitted to the bar, a position in a first-class law-office. Address LEX, Box 141 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook, who understands her business, and can give satisfactory reference. Call at No. 15 West 18th-st., near 5th-av., immediately.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a small family. Apply at No. 225 West 20th-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR FAXon's Bank Note Register and Counterfeit Detector. Good references will be required. Address, inclosing postage stamp, E. J. FAXON, corner Main and Exchange sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET BOOK, CONTAINING TWO notes of hand, the one dated July 24, 1857, for nine hundred and sixty dollars, to the order of E. Montel, signed by Wm. O'Meara; the other, dated Aug. 1, 1860, for one hundred dollars, to the order of E. Montel, signed by I. P. Olinger, and indorsed to the order of A. M. Layat; also, other evidences of debt and papers, and some gold and silver change. The finder will receive a suitable reward, and all the gold and silver change in the pocket-book, if he send the notes and papers found, to A. M. LAYAT, No. 7 Broadway, Room No. 4, second floor.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 8TH INST, in going from Broadway and 23d-st., to Broadway and 12th-st., in a Madison-av. omnibus, a LADY'S FUR COLLAR. The above reward will be paid on returning the same to No. 22 West 25th-st.

FARMS

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN THE HEART of Ontario County, N. Y., half a mile from Clifton Springs, and within a short drive of the beautiful villages of Canandaigua, Geneva and Vienna, and directly on the New York Central Railroad. It contains 100 acres of choice land, ten of which are well timbered. The dwellings and out-buildings are all in good order, and suited to a genteel farmer. Its close proximity to the growing village of Clifton Springs, where thousands resort annually for hydropathic treatment and the use of the sulphur-waters, is fast rendering the land more valuable, and will soon be required for village plots. The place will be sold at a low price, and on favorable terms as to the payments; or will be exchanged for productive property in the City of New-York. Apply to SMITH & LAPHAM, Canandaigua; S. LAWRENCE, No. 388 Broadway, New-York; or WM. P. CARR, on the premises.

FOR SALE—UNDER JUDGMENT IN PARTITION—A farm containing about 220 acres—plow, meadow and woodland—situate in the town of Blooming Grove, in Orange County, one mile from Oxford Dépôt, on New-York and Erie Railroad. Said farm has two sets of farming buildings, is well watered, and is susceptible of being divided in two farms. On the same is a variety of choice fruit trees, apples, pears, peaches, &c., of the best quality. The buildings are beautifully located, and desirable as a country residence, being within two hours of New-York City. Inquire of CORTLAND S. MARVIN, near the premises, personally, or by letter addressed to him at Oxford Dépôt, Orange County, N. Y. Said farm will be sold at auction, on the premises, Feb. 23, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., by
C. H. WINFIELD, Referee.

FARMS FOR SALE.—TWO BEAUTIFUL COUNtry-seats for sale on reasonable terms. One 31 acres; the mansion-house is large, 14 rooms; large out-buildings, barns, carriage-house, stabling, &c. all new; beautifully-shaded lawn; grounds laid out with walks and roads throughout, and filled with all kinds of most choice fruits and evergreens. Also, one other farm of 40 acres; good buildings; abounds in fruit of every kind; fine lawn of shaded trees all round the house; good garden, &c. Terms easy, and within 10 minutes' walk of the dépôt. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, near the dépôt. S. D. HUNTING.
MADISON, Feb. 7, 1861.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN New-Jersey, 45 miles from New-York one mile from Clarksville Dépôt, and two from Princeton, in Mercer County, containing 130 acres, five acres of woodland, the balance all in a high state of cultivation: fruit in abundance; barn, carriage-house, all in perfect order. The house is handsomely situated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country; is large, nearly new, and furnished with all the conveniences requisite for a country home.

Also, a farm containing 91 acres, near Kingston Dépôt, 40 miles from New-York, with house, barn, and a large variety of fruit. Terms easy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FARM HITHERTO OCCUPIED BY a market-gardener, three miles from the City of New-Brunswick, N. J. Two dwelling houses, one nearly new, and the necessary out-buildings, are on the premises, and 200 hotbed-sashes will be sold with it, if required. The farm consists of 25 acres garden-land, in the highest state of cultivation. The place is only one mile from a railroad dépôt. Good schools and three churches are in the neighborhood. Price $3,500. Apply either to DAVID J. NEVIN, No. 25 Trinity Building, in New-York, between 12 and 1 o'clock, or to PETER CONOVER, New-Brunswick.

FARM IN NEW-JERSEY FOR SALE—Over 100 acres on New-Jersey Central Railroad, 24 miles from the City, unincumbered, which would be exchanged for Brooklyn, New-York or Jersey City property lightly incumbered. Address, or apply at No. 120 West 45th-st., New-York. No Brokers need apply.

FARM WANTED.—MUST NOT BE OVER TWO hours' from New-York, and land good. Give distance and mode of conveyance from New-York to the farm, incumbrances, (if any,) and all particulars concerning it. Address A. B. COLES, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A SMALL farm, at Sing Sing, two miles from the dépôt; will be sold cheap.
J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

100 ACRES, WITH TWO DWELLINGS, Store, Barn, &c., to exchange for Jersey. Hoboken, Bergen or New-York City property, with all farming utensils, &c. Owner, 91 Barclay-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY basement and counter cellar brick house with all the modern improvements complete, just being finished, situated on Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., XIXth Ward, in the City of Brooklyn. Terms easy and will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of JAMES H. PULLIS or of WM. F. BOURDETT.

HOUSE ON MADISON-AVENUE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—The new and highly finished 4-story house, being the second house from the south-easterly corner of Madison-av. and 40th-st. If not sold it will be leased for a few years to an eligible tenant, and immediate possession will be given. Apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 McDougal st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone mansion on Murray Hill 5th-av; is furnished with all the modern improvements and built in the most substantial manner. The owner would negotiate for United States Treasury Notes or Stocks at par value. None but principals need answer. Address OWNER, No. 4 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—TWO NEW FIRST-class modern houses on Brooklyn Heights Nos. 52 and 54 Columbia-st., overlooking the Bay and the North and East Rivers. Apply to S. HOLDLOW, Brooklyn, or address Major THOMPSON, No. 27 Wooster-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 47 East 37th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., built and finished in the most substantial and modern style, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire on the premises of Mr. WILLIAM RYER.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE. —Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 36th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to
MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

TO BUILDERS.—FOR SALE, WITH PRIVIlege of a building loan, two lots on Frankfort-st., 57 x108 feet, with a large amount of materials from the building destroyed by fire. An opportunity is here offered for speculation seldom equaled. Apply to CHAS. JENKINS, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE—EVERY ONE A HOME.—A number of fine lots, well located in Harlem and ready for immediate improvement. Will sell on easy terms, or would help parties to build. Call, or address A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETHPORT—200 lots, very cheap, situate within half a mile of the dock, on smooth, high ground, immediately on the railroad; very desirable for manufacturing or other improvements. Inquire of PIERCE & WADSWORTH, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TWO-STORY AND ATTIC high-stoop houses, No. 78 and 80 6th-st., in good order, with modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to WASHINGTON MURRAY, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BROWN-stone house and lot, No. 147 Lexington-av., N. E. corner 30th-st. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS TO LET OR FOR SALE—In complete order with an abundance of fine fruit, large garden, good water, stable, &c., delightfully situated on the Manor Road, one mile (plank walk) from Factoryville Landing, Staten Island. Possession immediately. Rent $400. Apply at No. 173 Madison-av., or to S. W. BENEDICT, Broadway, corner 35th-st.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE—A DWELLING-house and an acre and a quarter of ground, within five minutes' walk of the Valley dépôt. The house is well built and commodious, and there are shade and fruit trees in abundance. For particulars, inquire of H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, from 9 to 11 A. M., or at No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in the village of Westport, Conn. Good house containing 10 rooms, barn, carriage house and good stable; about 1½ acres of ground beautifully laid out as garden, with fruit and shade trees in abundance; all in good order. For terms &c., inquire of JOHN R. ANDREWS, No. 145 Wooster-st.

WANTED.—IN EXCHANGE FOR A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house in Brooklyn, good location and near the South and Hamilton ferries, a country residence in Westchester County or New-Jersey, worth from $5,000 to $8,000, with ten or twenty acres land, good buildings, near the dépôt, and about an hour's ride from the City. Address A. B., Box No. 3,298 New-York Post-office. Would prefer treating with the owner direct.

THE EVERGREENS—FIFTY-THREE ACRES on Passaic River, three miles above Newark, nine from New-York, is for sale. House large, out-buildings ample; beautiful lawn of eight acres, with abundance of full-grown shade and fruit trees. Price to suit the times. SAMUEL H. TERRY, No. 652 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—AT Greenwich, Conn., the place now occupied by the subscriber, near the Coscob Bridge, N. Y. & N. H. R., east side. Apply on the premises. W. A. FERRIS.

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS INSERT teeth, with or without extracting the roots; on silver or rubber, $8; gold, $20; platina, $25; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled; gold, 50 cents to $1; bone, cement and silver, 50 cents. Extracting 25 cents. No. 376 Grand-st., New-York and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th av.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS, &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices. A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY will hold its annual meeting in the small chapel, University, (Washington-square,) THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Meetings public.
JOHN W. DRAPER, LL. D.,
CHAS. WAGER HULL, Sec'y. President.

STEAMBOAT "JOHN HART," ALIAS "CONFIDENCE,"
FOR SALE CHEAP.
Hull 160 feet long, 23 feet beam 8½ feet hold; engine, 36-inch cylinder, 9 feet stroke in good condition, and now running. Apply to CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 13, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.,
SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot, Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.,
SIR:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache, (usually lasting two days,) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter.* Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich, Jan. 14, 1861.

MR. SPALDING:
SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mutual care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain; and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia.*

For the treatment of either class of Headache, the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected, as costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,
☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜
is on the outside wrapper; *all others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FINE FURS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.

Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, 12th, and WEDNESDAY, 13th, at 11 o'clock each day, by order of the Assignees, the entire stock of furs, made expressly for Broadway retail trade, all of the best class, consisting of ladies' and children's muffs, capes, cuffs, &c., of mink, Siberian squirrel, French sable, &c.; also fur capes, gloves, collars, gentlemen's and children's hats and caps, together with a fine assortment of sleigh robes of various descriptions, without reserve.

The store to let. Inquire of the auctioneers.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D., 1857 and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Asariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D., 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty-eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents, ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin, together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits, and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements, wood and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST BROADWAY, VARICK, FRANKLIN, and BEACH STS., belonging to estate of Thos. Riley, deceased.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

WITHOUT FURTHER RESERVE:

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Franklin-st., the house (known as "The Fifth Ward Museum Hotel") and lot.

ON WEST BROADWAY—Southwest corner Beach-st., the four-story brick building and lot.

ON VARICK-ST.—Southeast corner Beach-st., the three-story brick house and lot, (with stable.)

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st.

Also, 110 shares Capital Stock Columbia Fire Insurance Company. By order.

F. R. TILLOU,
BENJ. D. BRUSH,
Executors Estate of T. Riley, deceased.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE UNDER THE direction of B. Leffingwell Esq., Referee, of valuable IVth Ward property on Cherry and James sts., Chambers-st. and James slip. P. C. BULKLEY will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, six valuable lots, with the buildings thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Cherry and James sts., and known as Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Cherry-st., and Nos. 96, 98 and 100 James-st. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF DRY GOODS.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell THIS DAY, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 444 3d-av., the entire stock contained in said store consisting of cassimeres, cloths, delaines alpaccas, debages, merinos, black and colored silks, dress goods, broche and woolen shawls and blankets, hosiery, undershirts and drawers, woolen goods, buttons, trimmings, &c., &c. By order of

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

MORTGAGE SALE OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, perfumery, bottles, shelves, counters, cases, scales, pill machine, the entire stock and fixtures of the drug store, No. 288 Bleecker-st., between Grove and Barrow, will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1861, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. If desired, it will be sold complete or in lots.

ABRAHAM MOSES, Constable.

GEO. B. NOBLE, Attorney for plaintiff.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of and in conformity to the statutes of the State of New-York, that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, and formed under the said statutes under the name and firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM, and which by the original certificate of the formation thereof, was to commence on the 1st day of January, 1855, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1857, and which was thereafter renewed and continued pursuant to said statutes, such renewal to commence on the 31st day of December, 1857, and to terminate Dec. 31, 1860, is again renewed and continued for the period hereinafter specified, beyond the period fixed for its duration by said first-mentioned renewal; that the said again renewed limited partnership is to be conducted in the City of New-York under the same name or firm of WATT, DUNNING & GRAHAM as heretofore; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said limited partnership during such renewal or continuance last aforesaid, is as heretofore, the Commission and Importing business or buying and selling Dry Goods and Merchandise generally; that the same general partners to wit, WILLIAM WATT, WILLIAM H. DUNNING, and JOHN GRAHAM, who each and every one of them reside in the City, County and State of New-York, are the general partners who are and will continue to be interested therein during such second renewal. That, as heretofore, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, who resides in the said City, County and State of New-York, is and will continue to be the special partner interested therein; that the said ROBERT L. TAYLOR hath heretofore in the original formation of the said limited partnership and its former renewal as aforesaid, contributed to the Common Stock of said partnership the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars in cash actually paid in; that no part of said sum has been withdrawn by him, or paid or transferred to him in the shape of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, nor has the same been reduced by payment of dividends, profits or interests, or otherwise, but the same is unimpaired and is to remain in the said limited partnership as a contribution to the Common Stock of the same during this second renewal or continuance of said limited partnership; that this said renewed partnership is to commence on the 31st day of December, 1860, and to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1863.

Made and signed at the City of New-York, the 28th day of December, A. D., 1860.

WILLIAM WATT,
ROBERT L. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM H. DUNNING,
JOHN GRAHAM.

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New-York.

3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th-av., in the City of New-York, is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.

4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.

5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF EDWD CORNING, on the 26th ult., the firm of EDWARD CORNING & CO. is dissolved.

The subscriber, surviving partner, will use the name of the firm only in liquidation of its affairs.

The stock of hardware, shelf goods, cutlery, &c., as also the good will of the business, is offered for sale, and the store, No. 76 Duane-st., will be leased on favorable terms, to which the attention of hardware dealers is invited.

JASPER E. CORNING,
Surviving Partner of the late firm of
EDWARD CORNING & CO.

No. 76 DUANE-ST., New-York, Feb. 4, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date.

T. & H. MESSENGER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

NOTICE.—HENRY L. PIERSON, JR., AND DANIEL L. WINCHESTER are this day admitted as partners in our firm.

PIERSON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the Trustees of Common Schools, for the XXth Ward, until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials, and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new School Building on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 32, on the north side of West 35th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., in said Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Amnon Macvey, Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st., near Spring, of whom printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for XXth Ward Schools," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

By order of the Board of Trustees for the XXth Ward.

PETER LODEWICK,
HUBBARD G. STONE, } Committee.
JAMES G. DIMOND,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

REGULAR SALE.

Shares.			Shares.		
20	Bank of Republic	$100	20	Park Bank	$100
20	Hanover Bank	100	40	Butchs. & Drovs. Bk.	25
100	Citizens' Bank	25	20	East River Bank	25
30	Lamar Ins	100	20	Washington Ins	50
100	People's Ins	50	30	Har. & N. Y. S. Nav. Co.	10
50	Phenix Ins	50	50	Great West. Mar. Ins.	100
200	American Coal Co	100	15	N. Y. Fire & M. Ins.	100
55	Col. Marine Ins	100	50	U. S. S. S. Refing. Co.	100
29	Howard Ins	50	13	U. S. Ins	25
200	La Crosse & Mil. R.	100	20	N. West Mar. Ins	50
10	Commerce Ins	100	160	Pacific R.	100
40	Mechs' & Traders' Ins.	25	50	Brooklyn Cent. R.	50
20	Hope Ins	50	20	Sixth-av. R.	100
30	Far & Whlt. R.	50	25	Standard Ins	50

$3,000 La Crosse & Milwaukee R. Land Grant Bonds.
4,000 Virginia State 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
3,000 San Francisco City and County 6 ℔ cent. Bonds.
3,000 United States 6 ℔ cent Stock of 1867.
2,000 United States 12 ℔ cent Treasury Notes.
1,000 Atlantic Insurance Scrip of 1860.

Next Regular Sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 14. Regular Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange if preferred. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

P. M. MYERS & CO.,

No. 6 BROAD-ST., one door from Wall.

P. M. MYERS, late of Kirtland & Co. B. G. LENNOX.

COLLECTIONS promptly made in all parts of the country at lowest rates.

DRAFTS on all the principal cities purchased.

REFERENCES.

Halsted, Haines & Co., Woodruff & Robinsons,
Lewis B. Brown & Co., O. M. Bogart.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1861.

THE FOLLOWING NAMED GENTLEMEN were, on the 4th of February, elected Directors of the Irving Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN THOMSON, HENRY J. HART,
WALTER W. CONKLIN, VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
JOHN ROMER, DAVID B. MOSES,
WILLIAM RADFORD, JOHN SHOTWELL,
ISAAC ODELL, ABRAHAM FRAZER,
HERMAN H. BRUNJES

And for Inspectors of the next election, John Hustace, Joseph Rogers, Hy. A. Kerr. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JOHN THOMSON was unanimously re-elected President.

DAN'L V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 65 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS of this Company and three Inspectors for the next annual election will take place on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at the office, No. 65 Wall-st. The poll will be open between the hour of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. on that day.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.

BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.

Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

MONEY WANTED.—$11,000 WANTED ON A first mortgage, on first rate City real estate. Title indisputable. Apply to W. H. McDONALD, Jr., No. 177 William-st., between Spruce and Beekman sts.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENN. COAL CO., CORNER BROADWAY AND WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., payable at the office in the City of New York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The tranfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared to its Stockholders an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK R. R. CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 8, 1861.

DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per cent. on the capital stock, payable 15th inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 12th to the 19th inst., inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 2, 1861.—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. payable on the 20th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th inst till that date.

RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 11th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable to the Stockholders on the 12th inst.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW YORK, Feb. 5, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P. M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M.; stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.

JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY and Troy connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:50 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sunday included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.

CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10 cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN, in the prime of manhood, (46,) but still unmarried, of a highly respectable family of this City, and a spotless character and reputation, called genteel-looking, kind and affectionate, prudent, temperate and domestic, liberally educated, intelligent and refined, with some property, is sincerely desirous of forming a mutual attachment, if agreeable, with a young lady or young widow, possessing the same endowments, ultimately with a view to matrimony. This is given in good faith. Truthful particulars, addressed in sincerity, to A. D. P., Box No. 140 Times Office, will be treated alike respectfully and confidentially.

REMOVAL.—H. R. WORTHINGTON HAS REMOVED his office for the sale of steam pumps, water-meters, &c., from No. 28 Broadway to No. 61 Beekman-st., corner of Gold. His factory, known as the Hydraulic Works, is in Van Brunt-st., Brooklyn, near Hamilton-av. Ferry.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.

ORIGINAL TREATMENT.

AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, New-York; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES,

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address

Dr. F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodger's Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents, Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rewand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kenedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases. Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

No. 648 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

These invaluable medicines are the result of the learning, experience and skill of Prof. HUMPHREYS, and are unsurpassed for their SIMPLICITY, SAFETY and CURATIVE ENERGY.

Thousands of families use them daily, with the most triumphant success, for all the common ills and sicknesses of every day life, avoiding by their use the visits of both disease and doctor. Thousands of invalids, by the use of some one of these simple remedies, have been cured of life-long pains and suffering. Nowhere have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest praise is from those who have known them longest and most intimately.

LIST OF HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.	Price of Single Boxes.	Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation—Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth, and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Douloureux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid, or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying, Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomit	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	Cures Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache, Cankered Mouth of Adults or Children	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too Frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressures, Cramp or Spasms at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes of Heat, Palpitation, and even Disease of the Heart	1 00

PRICE OF CASES.

Case of Thirty-five vials in morocco and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials in morocco and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty vials in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty vials, plain, and Book of Directions	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25c. to $1.

☞ Agents and the Trade supplied as usual.

☞ I have removed from the old stand, No. 562, and have no connection with medicines sold there.

☞ I send these medicines by mail or express to any address, FREE OF CHARGE, on receipt of the price.

Address F. HUMPHREYS, M. D.,
No. 648 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1861 will be opened on Monday, the 14th instant, for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next inclusive. All tax-payers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessments may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services, and also literary or charitable institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption previous to the closing of the rolls on the 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 14, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open for public inspection, as heretofore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objections thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if in their judgment the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 3.

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
AUSTRALASIA, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
Capt. E. M. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA. (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Mch 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
FULTON,
J. A. WALTON, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beech-st., on SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage, in second cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

VIGO, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, SATURDAY, Feb. 23;
KANGAROO, SATURDAY, March 2.

and every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
do. to London	80	do. to London	33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months			60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:

Wm. Tapscott, Emerald Isle, Albion,
Dreadnought, Middlesex, Victory,
Benj. Adams, Constellation, John J. Boyd,
West Point, Switzerland, Phœnix,
Underwriter, Shamrock, Cambria.

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also Agents for the X Line of London packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.

T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose a postage stamp.

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. GRAY, carrying the mails for the above ports, as follows:

ADRIATIC, On Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, On Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, On Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, On Saturday, June 1.

From the Pier foot of Canal-s
Returning, leave Havre:

ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, On Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, On Tuesday, June 18.

And Southampton the day following.

For freight or passage, apply at the Office of the Company, Room No. 4, No. 88 Wall-st.

I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:

MOUNT VERNON, Capt. LAYFIELD, SATURDAY, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. POST, TUESDAY, Feb. 12.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, THURSDAY, Feb. 14.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, SATURDAY, Feb. 16.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to

GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW—The first class steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

The steamer ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed

Agents, } SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, JAS. STONE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9:30 o'clock, A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 27th inst.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 87 Broad-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.

FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—ANNA WASHINGTON, Executrix of the last will and testament of James Augustus Washington, deceased, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. JACKSON, Edwin C. Litchfield, John Stryker, Alfred Williams, Nelson P. Stewart, Patrick Tregent, Abraham G. Levy and Anna Levy his wife, George Winkler James M. Petch, Andrew T. McReynolds, Joseph Sicles and William Thompson, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 30, 1861.

G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the County of Kings, on the 31st day of January, 1861.—Dated Feb. 2, 1861.

G. O. HULSE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

4f-law-6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.

law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 11.
FIRST NIGHT IN AMERICA OF
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

The sale of seats for the first night of BALLO IN MASCHERA commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Academy this evening will be illuminated as on the occasion of the Prince of Wales Ball.

Signor MUZIO has the honor to announce that all necessary preparations having been completed,

VERDI'S LATEST WORK,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(the Masquerade Ball,)
will be presented for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, Feb. 11, at 8 precisely.

with the following distribution:

Mme. PAULINE COLSON.....as.....AMELIA
Miss ISABELLA HINKLEY..as.....OSCAR, the Page
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS..as ULRICA, the Astrologer
BRIGNOLI.....as.....Ricardo
FERRI.....as.....Renarto
COLETTI, }
DUBREUL, }.....as.....The Conspirators
Director and Conductor.....Sig. MUZIO

During the first act there will be an intermission of five minutes for a necessary change of scenery. The public are respectfully solicited not to leave their seats.

Signor MUZIO desires to direct the attention of the public to the fact that this, the latest, and it is believed the best of the works of the first composer of the day, is placed before an American audience at the earliest possible moment, its performance in New York being anterior to its production in London. Every effort has been made by the management to place this work properly before the public. The artistic rehearsals have been frequent and thorough. The most competent artists have been employed in the departments of scenery and costumes, for the display of which the Opera affords the finest opportunities.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

unlike most of Verdi's works, has had a grand success from the time of its first performance in Rome, 1859, up to the present moment. In the Holy City it saved the manager from ruin; and at Florence, Lisbon, and lastly, Paris, where it was brought out last month, it has been received with the most enthusiastic manner.

The plot of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is highly dramatic, and its catastrophe is not unlike that in the opera of "Gustavus." In the ball scene the stage will be thrown open to its furthest extent, and filled with characters in the costumes of the period, and, as is the custom in Europe, many of the habitues of the Opera will appear *en domino* in the brilliant set of Quadrilles, Mazurkas, &c., with which the scene opens. To give full effect to the performance of the opera, not only the extra orchestral force is required, but an enlarged chorus and two bands, which perform behind the scenes.

In the third act

A GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
under the direction of Signor RONZANI.
PROGRAMME.

Dance and Galop....executed by the....Corps de Ballet.
Grand Figurative Quadrille..by the....Corps de Ballet.
Mazourka by Signora ELENA and Signor TOPHOFFO.

Notwithstanding the great extra expense attendant upon the production of UN BALLO IN MASCHERA, the prices of admission will remain the same.

The free list (with the exception of the Press) on the nights when UN BALLO IN MASCHERA is presented, will be suspended altogether. No person will be admitted without a ticket.

The management offer the new Opera to the public with the utmost confidence in the accuracy of its judgment; and the artists will do their best to merit a favorable verdict. They are convinced that the work needs only to be heard to be as thoroughly appreciated and entirely successful here as elsewhere.

Correct opera books at Sibell's, Wall-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA.
NEW SEASON OF SIX NIGHTS.
The new season will commence on
TUESDAY, FEB. 12,
With the debut of the new prima donna,
SIGNORINA ELENA.
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Signorina ELENA in the celebrated role of Lucrezia Borgia.

Miss PHILIPPS.....as.....Maffeo Orsini
STEFFANI.....as.....Gennaro
SUSINI.....as.....Duc Alfonso
Director and Conductor.....Signor MUZIO

During the new season of six nights six grand operas will be produced, and, with the exception of

IL TROVATORE,

Which will be given at the general demand, no opera of the first season will be repeated.

The price of admission will remain unchanged.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music and Sibell's, Wall-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK--CARD.

UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
THE MASQUERADE BALL.

The management of the opera would request such of its patrons as may wish to be upon the stage during the scene of the Masquerade, to make application for cards of admission. These will be supplied without any additional charge, but must be limited in number.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. WALLACK.

In accordance with the expressed wishes of vast numbers of his patrons to present occasionally some of the great and favorite

OLD COMEDIES,
so celebrated in this theatre, before its
FINAL CLOSE,
has arranged that
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
The entertainments will consist of the
Brilliant Comedy, in 5 acts, called
WILD OATS,
With a splendid cast of characters.
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,)
Second time, this season,
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
On WEDNESDAY,
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
To conclude with the Comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
NOTICE.

In preparation, and will be produced speedily, a new Comic Drama, in five acts, written expressly for this Theatre, replete with Novel Effects, Startling Situations, and Splendid New Scenery,

To be entitled,
CENTRAL PARK;
OR, THE
HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS,

In which all the members of the company will appear.

Doors open at 7; commences at 7½ o'clock.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.....A. W. JACKSON.

The management has pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for
THE FIRST TIME
in the character of
SHYLOCK,
in Shakespeare's play of
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the present is

THE LAST WEEK
of Mr. BOOTH'S engagement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ENGLISH OPERA.

Having observed from recent demonstrations in his audience a renewed interest in those time-honored songs, ballads, and melodies incidental to English musical pieces of the olden time, as well as an increasing taste for those of a more recent date, the manager of Niblo's Garden has made arrangements to bring forward a succession of English Opera—both old and new—in a style of elegance and with an array of talent such as have not been witnessed in this city for many years.

To effect this object, engagements have been made with some of the leading English vocalists now in this country, among whom are Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Annie Kemp, Madame Caradori, Madame Johanna Ficher, Messrs. Brookhouse, Bowler, Aynsly Cook, Weinlich, Martin, Gonzales, conducted by Mr. Carl Anschutz, one of the most accomplished leaders in the country. The troupe are to appear on Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, in the favorite English opera of

LINDA OF CHAMOUNI.

The opera nights are Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

It is the manager's intention to bring out a fresh opera every week, and to constantly strengthen his musical corps with such attractions as may present themselves during the season.

The price of admission to the Dress Circle and Parquet is FIFTY CENTS. A limited number of Orchestra chairs may be secured at $1 each.

JAMES M. NIXON,
Lessee and Manager.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON.....Lessee and Manager.
ENGLISH OPERA.
LINDA OF CHAMOUNI.
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 12.

First appearance in English Opera, in seven years, of
Mme. ANNA BISHOP,
Miss Annie Kemp,
Mme. Caradori,
Mme. Johanna Ficher.
Mr. Brookhouse Bowler,
Mr. Aynsley Cook,
Mr. Weinlich,
Mr. Martin,
Mr. Gonzales.
CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Conductor.
Admission, 50 cents.
Regular Opera Nights,
TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.

Mr. JAMES SIMMONDS has rented the above elegant Theatre for one night only,

MONDAY, Feb. 11,

that the public may have another opportunity this season of witnessing

Mr. CHARLES DILLON'S
wonderful impersonation of
BELPHEGOR,

Acknowledged by the London and New-York Press to be one of the greatest dramatic triumphs of the age.

He will be supported by metropolitan artists, and every care bestowed on its production.

PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Chairs in Boxes, $1 each; Private Boxes, $5. Seats secured without extra charge.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1861.

The performance will commence with the comedy of
TRYING IT ON.
To be succeeded by
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
Concluding with the Scottish melo-drama of
WALLACE, THE HERO OF SCOTLAND.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, NO. 585 BROADWAY.—MARDI-GRAS, 12 Fevrier, 1861. Dernière representation

LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.

Piece aquatique à grand spectacle, melee de chants and de danse, de MM. THIERY and DEPEATY.

RETURN OF PAGE'S "VENUS."

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 548 Broadway.
This picture has been visited by more than
30,000!!!
Persons in New-York alone.
Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!

Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS RECEIVING THEIR PASTOR'S LAST BLESSING—Painted by Carl Hübner, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No 629 Broadway.

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb. 14, 1861.

Tickets $3, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
Of GRIZZLY BEARS and OTHER WILD ANIMALS,
From California, Utah and the Rocky Mountains,
including
THE GREAT MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
the largest ever seen, weighing near 2,000 pounds.
These bears will be exhibited and performed by
HERR DRIESBACH,
the renowned lion tamer, his first appearance in 7 years.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
The only animal of the kind ever seen alive in New-York,
the FABULOUS NEPTUNE, KING OF THE OCEAN.
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN.
THE ALBINO FAMILY, from Madagascar.
WHAT IS IT? Or, MAN MONKEY.
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES.
THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY.
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL.
150 DOLLAR SPECKLED BROOK TROUT.
GRAND AQUARIA, WAX FIXURES.
And near a Million Curiosities from all parts of the world.
THE DRAMA, LADY OF ST. TROPEZ,
has been received with such marked favor that it will be continued every afternoon and evening this week.
Miss DORA DAWRON, the Vocalist, will sing
THE FLAG OF OUR UNION
at each performance.

Admission, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHT!
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND
PEOPLE HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS.

Miss Keene has the pleasure to announce, that with the view of rendering this

HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, LAUGHABLE

Extravaganza still more acceptable to her patrons, she will, on

MONDAY EVENING,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
combine with it an original sketch by
GEO. H. MILES, ESQ., OF MARYLAND,
Author of FORREST'S Prize Drama, MOHAMMED, MARY'S BIRTHDAY, &c., &c., embodying and exhibiting
IN
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
A
SERIES OF UNION PICTURES.
embracing
BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION.
FIRST TABLEAU,
COLUMBIA AT WASHINGTON'S TOMB.
SECOND TABLEAU.
THE THIRTY-FOUR STATES.
THIRD TABLEAU.
THE EBONY WEDGE.
FOURTH TABLEAU,
THE STUMP OF THE LIBERTY TREE.
FIFTH TABLEAU,
THE SLAVE MARKET.
SIXTH TABLEAU.
CALHOUN'S DREAM
and
WASHINGTON'S ARMY AT VALLEY FORGE.
SEVENTH TABLEAU,
LIBERTY AND DIOGENES.
EIGHTH TABLEAU,
THE
APOTHEOSIS OF WASHINGTON.
The piece will conclude as usual with the
LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.

Seats may be secured TEN DAYS in advance, without extra charge.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¼.

The performance terminates at TEN O'CLOCK.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

J. M. NIXON.....Lessee and Manager.
TWENTY-SECOND WEEK OF
Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, 1861,
First representation of the popular tragedy of
PIZARRO,
Produced in a style of gorgeous splendor, with New Scenery, Costumes and Appointments,
FULL CHORUS,
Unprecedented cast of characters, &c.
Mr. EDWIN FORREST
In his brilliant rôle of ROLLA,
First time in four years.
Mr. FORREST'S Nights,
MONDAY, 11th—WEDNESDAY, 13th—FRIDAY, 15th.

SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT—AT the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1861. The following well-known artists will assist on the occasion: Mrs. J. M. Mozart, Mrs. J. H. Barclay, Mr. D. Miranda and Dr. Charles A. Guilmette, with a select Chorus. Organists, Mr. H. W. A. Beale and Mr. W. H. Currie. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Morgan. To commence at 8 o'clock. Cards of admission 50 cents. To be had at Hall & Son's, Webb & Allen's, or of the Trustee of the Church, at the door, on the evening.

ANNIVERSARY.—FOUTH WARD MISSION, New-York.—Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1861. Wilson G Hunt, Esq., in the chair. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Hoge, Lathrop, and Hague. Music by Dodworth's Band. The performers have been selected specially for this occasion, and will commence to perform at 7 o'clock. Singing by about 300 children. Doors open at 6½; exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—The twelfth Lecture of the members' course will be given at Hope Chapel THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, by Rev. J. C. DUTCHER. Subject—*The Elements of National Prosperity.*

ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

At the request of many friends, Rev. Wm. H. MILBURN has consented to repeat, once more, his inimitable lecture on

"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"

with all its amusing thrilling, eloquent, and pathetic passages and anecdotes—its laughable imitations of the Stump Oratory of

BROTHER JONATHAN,
and Parliamentary Debates of
JOHN BULL,
with his fine delineation of the
ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, &c., &c.

At the COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11. Tickets 25 cents. To commence at 8 o'clock.

A BLIND MAN.

One of the most delightful entertainments can be enjoyed at Mr. MILLBURN'S Lecture, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at the Cooper Institute. Tickets, 25 cents. Commences at 8 o'clock.

ENGLISHMEN.

Our English residents, alone, would fill the Cooper Institute THIS EVENING, were they aware of the pleasant things to be said by Mr. MILBURN about England and the English character.

UP-TOWN LECTURES.—THE FOURTH LECTURE of this course will be delivered MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock, at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner 6th-av. and 34th-st., by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER. Subject—"*The Orator of Nature.*" To be followed by Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, ("Timothy Titcomb") Feb. 18. Admission 25 cents.

THE LAST LECTURE OF DR. SOLGER'S Course, on European Policies, THIS MONDAY, at 8 P. M., at the Hall of the Historical Society. Subject—*Present Aspects.* Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms.
No. 208 BROADWAY.
Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLIS, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both continents—GOTTSCHALK, LIZT, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the dépôt: $45, $50, $100, $150, $185, $235, $260, $300, $340, $400. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

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BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
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Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 322 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.

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PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

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ACCORDEONS, MUSIC BOXES, FLUTINAS, Melodeons, Flutes, Violins, Music of every description, Strings for all known instruments, in fact the largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the States, at prices defying competition. Country orders promptly filled. MILLET'S Music Store, 329 Broadway.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND MELODEONS for sale and to rent by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., cor. 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute. Prices, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150 to $500.

PIANO-FORTE, PRICE $17.—ALSO, SEVEN piano-fortes and two melodeons for sale cheap, or to let at $2, $2 50, $3, and pearl-keyed pianos $7 a month, by M. DUMSDAY, No. 200 Grand-st., near Mott.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[Continued from First Page.]

which crowded upon the mind for consideration, he had selected the following: First, have we a Government worth preserving? What are the alleged causes of the overthrow? Are they sufficient? Third, the remedies proposed. He contended if the absurd right of secession as now advocated by the Slave States, was admitted, we have no Government, and it was no use in trying to save it by compromises. He referred to the alleged causes of complaint, and argued that they were entirely groundless; that the Free States had as just cause of complaint as the Slave States, and neither have any cause for a dissolution of the Union. He objected to the clauses of Mr. CORWIN'S report, regarding it as an attack upon the liberty of the Press in the Free States, more dangerous than the Sedition law of 1798. Some of the propositions reported by the Committee of Thirty-three were well enough as a declaration of sentiment. The proposition to amend the Constitution was opposed to the spirit of the age, and he could never vote for it. We are under no obligations to admit New-Mexico now. She has not the requisite population, and does not ask admission. He took up the Crittenden proposition and explained it, saying the country did not understand it, and that the Free States would not adopt it. He referred to the history of compromises upon the Slavery question, contending that they were worthless as final settlements. The only settlement that could be permanent was one founded on truth and justice. The verdict of the American people had been fairly obtained, and judgment should be rendered upon it. This was not a partisan view of the case, but all who are really for the Union could stand upon it, and they must stand upon it in the end. He could act with all who stood for the Union, and in so doing he did not necessarily adopt their views upon the Slavery or other questions. It was unwise to tamper with the organic law at the present time; but propositions to amend the Constitution, originating in States or in Congress, were entitled to respectful consideration at any time, when not coupled with the threat to dissolve the Union if not granted. The love of the Union was too strong in the affections of the people of all sections to allow a wide-spread conspiracy to destroy it to prevail.

Mr. SIMMS, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) said there had been no time since the commencement of the session that the Republicans could not have saved the country. He advocated the plan of Senator CRITTENDEN, which simply proposed to incorporate in the Constitution the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, and give to the South the territory south of the line thirty-six thirty, and the Chicago Platform north of it. Why would not the Republicans take this?

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) replied: As for himself, he held that slaveholding was not a desirable form of civilization, and ought not to be extended. He would not force it on a people against their will. The Crittenden plan proposed to divide by the same line all future acquisitions. If New-Mexico has Slavery established therein, all future acquisitions, whether the *status* is fixed or not, will follow the condition of contiguous territory.

Mr. SIMMS resumed, saying that the Republican Party was organized simply on an Anti-Slavery basis—that is the only link which holds them together, the object being the ultimate extinction of Slavery.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly replied to some remarks of Mr. HUTCHINS concerning himself, which he characterized as an indecent attack. Renegades and rascals like JOHN BROWN had the ægis of the constituents of his colleague, who was elected because he was more radical than JOSHUA GIDDINGS.

Mr. HUTCHINS responded, saying Mr. COX would preserve the Union if he could do so by exciting prejudices against the Republican Party. It was hardly fair to add fuel to the flame of Southern excitement, if it was the object of his colleague to preserve rather than destroy the Union.

Mr. COX retorted—His colleague was for the Union if there was a power to crush out Slavery in the States or Territories, and only in this case; but he (COX) was for the Union, without qualification or condition.

A remark of the latter called out Mr. STANTON, who replied, and was responded to by Mr. COX, when the House adjourned.

REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

THE TRAVELING SUITE OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT —INTERVIEW WITH A SECESSIONIST, ETC.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Feb. 9.

The following gentlemen will compose the suite of the President elect: Col. Sumner, Major Hunter, R. T. Lincoln (Bob), J. U. Nicoly, Private Secretary; J. Hay, Assistant Private Secretary; E. E. Ellsworth, of Zouave fame; Col. W. N. Lamon, Gov. Yates, Aid-de-Camp; Judge Davis, Hon. J. K. Dubois, Hon. O. H. Bowning, E. L. Baker, editor of the Springfield *Journal*; G. C. Latham and R. Irwin.

Mr. BAKER will return here from Indianapolis to escort Mrs. LINCOLN and family to New-York. Miss BAKER will accompany Mrs LINCOLN, and assist in doing the honors of the White House. Mrs. EDWARDS and Miss WALLACE will not be in Washington, as heretofore reported.

Mrs. LINCOLN will start for St. Louis on Monday evening, to make additional purchases for the White House.

Dr. RABE, JAS. R. MCDONALD and THOS. FITCH, of San Francisco, are here, urging the appointment of a California member of the Cabinet. Dr. RABE is supposed to be willing to take either the Collectorship or Postmastership of San Francisco.

A member of the Georgia Secession Convention called and had a long talk with Mr. LINCOLN yesterday noon. He tried to exact a positive committal on one of the compromise propositions from him, but was unsuccessful.

Some days since a box was expressed to Mr. LINCOLN from Tennessee, no letter accompanying it. Some hesitation was at first felt to open it. This morning, however, his private Secretary overturned the box, when it was found to contain a stuffed figure representing an African.

NOTE FROM GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 6, 1861.

To Capt. Ward, Lieuts. MacGregor, Jameson, and Peel, and my friends of the Scott Life Guard:

GENTLEMEN: Please accept my thanks for the personal kindness to myself that dictates the expression of your desire to be at my side in this crisis of our country.

The Government does not contemplate calling any troops here, other than the District militia and some detachments of regular troops, and it is desired by the friends of peace that no organized societies or clubs, even without arms, shall make their appearance here until the tranquility of the public mind be restored.

I cannot counsel an exception in your favor, much as I should value your faithful services.

With the affectionate regard of an old brother soldier, I remain, truly yours, WINFIELD SCOTT.

THE BOSTON BANKERS AND THE CRISIS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The *Traveller* states that bankers here will not take the loans of the new Administration unless affairs at the South are satisfactorily settled.

THE OUTRAGE AT SAVANNAH.

PRESENTMENT OF THE SAVANNAH GRAND JURY.

We, the Grand Jurors, now sitting as a Grand Inquest of the Superior Court of Chatham County, feel it to be our duty to bring to the notice of this Court and of the State authorities, the several lawless acts lately committed upon the person and the liberty of various individuals, residents of our city.

Law and good order we consider to be the best safeguards of the lives and property of all communities, and whenever these prove insufficient for the protection of citizens and transient visitors, we forfeit, as a community, all claim to the respect of our law-abiding citizens, and the confidence of the civilized nations of the world.

The gross outrage recently inflicted upon the person and liberty of Capt. VAUGHAN, of the British ship *Kate*, demands of us, as the representatives of the law, and the guardians of good order, that we thus publicly express our detestation of that and all similar discreditable acts, inasmuch, should lawlessness be longer permitted, the good name of our city, and the reputation of our State, will be seriously affected by the deleterious effects which must inevitably follow in our commerce and friendly relations with other powers.

In view of these evil results, we ask our city and State authorities that they will energetically endeavor to put an end to all such disgraceful disregard of the laws and peace of the land, and to punish severely all persons detected in the commission of similar acts of violence.

THE PEACE COMMISSION.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The high trust which the Legislature, with a unanimity alike unexpected and flattering, conferred upon the senior editor of this journal, was declined, in the earnest hope that some gentleman representing the Bell and Everett sentiment of the country may be placed upon the Commission. The propriety of such a designation will, we cannot but hope, be appreciated by the Legislature. Three of the Border States cast their Electoral vote for BELL and EVERETT, and in the others, that ticket divided the vote of the people.

The Commission, as now constituted, represents the Republican and Democratic Parties. Designed to accomplish, if possible, a result beneficial to all, we submit whether it be not needful that a representative of the party strongest in the Border States should not be added to the Commission.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES BONDS.—On Feb. 8, Gen. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania, transmitted the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Legislature, in relation to the money deposited by the General Government with the State, in 1837:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1861.

His Excellency Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: In a letter to the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, of the 18th ultimo, I suggested that the deposits of money with the States of the Federal Government, under the act of Congress, of the 23d of June, 1836, might be made instrumental to the support of the public credit, by pledging them as security for the repayment of a loan by the United States. Such a loan will be necessary in a few days; and the State of Pennsylvania would greatly facilitate the object, by agreeing to guarantee bonds of the United States, to the amount she has received and pledged her faith to repay. As the loan must be advertised in a few days, prompt action is indispensable. I take the liberty of inclosing a preamble and resolution, giving the requisite authority to the principal financial officer of your State. A similar preamble and resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of New-York, and, I am assured, will be speedily adopted.

As the Secretary of the Treasury is designated, by the act of June 23, 1836, as the agent of the Federal Government to call for the repayment of the moneys deposited with the States, when directed by Congress, I have thought it not improper to address this Commonwealth in regard to the use of the credit of your State, in sustaining that of the Federal Government, in the manner suggested.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't servant.
JOHN A. DIX,
Secretary of the Treasury.

In transmitting this communication, Gov. CURTIN recommended that immediate action be taken thereon. The preamble and resolution contained in the letter of Mr. DIX, were immediately taken up and passed. They authorize the State Treasurer to guarantee the principal and interest of bonds of the United States to the amount deposited by the General Government with the State ($2,867,000) The resolution does not state when these bonds are to be payable.

CONSEQUENCES OF THE GALE AND THE EXTREME COLD.

Several Sailors Frozen to Death—Several More Badly Frost-bitten—Vessels Damaged, &c.

The British brig *Elliott*, of Arbroath, Capt. FARHAR, hence for Bristol on the 7th inst., returned on Saturday, in consequence of having lost three men by cold and exposure. Capt. FARHAR makes the following report: "Sailed from Quarantine on the 7th, at 10 A. M. At 3 P. M. we hove to on the bar, for the station-boat. It was blowing a hurricane at the time, and intensely cold. We hove to under double-reefed fore and maintopsails. At 7 P. M., A. MADZEGH, seaman, of Holland, while reefing the foretopsail, fell overboard and was drowned. At 9 P. M., ROBERT ELLIOTT, seaman, of Newburyport, died from cold and exposure. *His body was thrown overboard.* On the 8th inst., at 10 A. M., JAMES REED, seaman, of England, aged 40 years, died from cold and exposure, and *his body was thrown overboard.* The Captain and the remainder of the crew are slightly frostbitten. *The Highlands were in sight during the whole time.* We had Mr. A. PHILLIPS, pilot of boat *James Avery*, No. 9, on board from the time of leaving the port. The only damage the vessel has received is the loss of jib and foretopsail." He returned for a new crew, and is now anchored at Quarantine.

JAMES MORRIS, seaman, of Dublin, was sent to the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, badly frostbitten.

THE SHIP ST. NICHOLAS DAMAGED BY THE STORM.

The following is the statement of Mr. FREDERICK NELSON, the pilot in charge of the ship *St. Nicholas*, at the time of the disaster:

"The ship *St. Nicholas*, Capt. BRAGDON, sailed for Havre on the 7th inst., and while going through the Swash Channel, at the tail of Romer Shoals, was struck by a heavy squall from the westward, which hove the ship on her beam-ends, split the fore and maintopsail and foretopmast-staysail. The foretopsail was partly set at the time. The maintopsail was blown out of the bunt gaskets, and was split, and the maintopgallant-staysail was blown out of the ropes. At the same time the ship pitched down head foremost, which carried away the ring stopper of the port anchor. In order to prevent the anchor from going through the vessel, we let go the shank painter, and 60 fathoms of chain was run out, which held the ship partly to the wind, until the topsails were secured. At 7 P. M., off the Lightship, the port-chain having parted, we let go the starboard anchor, the ship dragging off meanwhile until she got on the southwest part of the Cholera ground, where she brought up at 2 o'clock the following morning, in twelve fathoms water. At daylight we commenced to repair the topsails. At 3 P. M., as eight of the crew were badly frost-bitten, we employed the pilot-boat *Isaac Webb* No. 8 to get a steam-tug to proceed to New-York to ship men to replace those frozen. At the time the squall struck the ship she was in charge of the pilot, and he lays the entire blame on the Captain and the agents of the steam-tug *Satelite*, which tug took the vessel to sea, for representing their boat as capable of towing the ship, which was not done properly in this instance, as the ship, at the time of the occurrence, would have been at sea and perfectly safe if a proper tug had been employed. The station-boat *Washington* No. 4 was at the time on the station, but in consequence of the gale, could not take the pilot off.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Feb. 10.

Barkantine *Ephraim*, WILLIAM, from Baltimore bound for Wilmington, N. C., with coal, has arrived here with loss of anchors, chains, and sails, in the gale of Thursday. DANIEL CUSHMAN, colored, was frozen to death, and five of the crew are badly frostbitten, and have been taken to the Hospital.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The ship *Valentia*, arrived here from Havre, picked up the Captain and crew of the bark *Nimrod*, of Boston, capsized at sea.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 9.

The brig *Poinsett*, from Galveston for Boston, is ashore at Edgartown.

The schooner *Joseph Guest*, from Boston for New-York, has got off George's Island and proceeded on her way.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

CAR LICENSES COMPLETED.

The issuing of licenses for the City cars was completed on Saturday, by the payment, on the part of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, of the fees for forty cars, drawn by two horses, at $50 each, and twenty one-horse cars, at $20—making a total of $2,500 for this line alone, and, with the amount received on Thursday from the Eighth and Ninth avenue lines, make up the amount of $6,170 received in two days for this purpose alone.

THE COUNTY TAX LEVY NOT SIGNED.

The County Tax bill has not received that official sanction which would make it a law. The ten days allowed from the reception of the paper have not yet expired, and the intention of the Mayor in this regard is not publicly known. The pay for the Police and Board of Education has been advanced by the City Chamberlain.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs. A. V. Stout and Charles Devlin having generously advanced, without interest, the sum of $120,000 each for the payment of the force, pending the passage by the Legislature of the City Tax Budget, on Saturday the men received their salaries for the month of January; and the Board, at its regular meeting, passed resolutions thanking those gentlemen for their timely aid. The Board also appointed seven men for patrol duty; promoted Roundsman Gross Sergeant in the Twenty-second Precinct, *vice* Bowlby, deceased; transferred Sergeant Dege from the Essex Market Court, and assigned Sergeant Gilmour in his stead; and remanded Roundsman Pettit, of the Twelfth Precinct, to patrol duty, promoting Patrolman Aldis to the vacancy.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A VERY DANGEROUS BUILDING.—The attention of the police has recently been called to a building in process of erection at Nos. 25 and 27 Washington-street, to be occupied as a tenement house, and owned by a man named BURKE. From the following description of the premises, any person having a tyro's knowledge of architecture can understand that the structure is in a dangerous condition and liable to fall at any moment: The building is sixty feet front and rear, with walls twelve inches thick. The sides are party walls into which the beams project three to four inches. There are two brick partitions running through the structure, which is six stories high. The walls are already cracked, and sag down in consequence of the piers on which they stand having given way. The ground on which the building stands is made, and spiles should have been driven in before the foundation was laid. There are no anchors or stirrup irons in the whole building, either in headers or trimmers, as the law requires. The whole structure is of old bricks and bats and the timbers, including beams, are old and rotten. Considerable fear is expressed by persons having to pass the premises, but as yet no action has been taken in the case by the authorities.

ARREST OF ALLEGED BURGLARS.—Two men, named T. H. HALL and D. W. LUCAS were apprehended yesterday by Detectives SLOWEY and MCCORD, on suspicion of having been engaged with others in the perpetration of a burglary at Stamford, Conn., about two weeks since. A few days prior to the burglary, a man named STRONG hired an unoccupied building at Stamford, adjoining the drug-store of Messrs. LEOPOLD & Co., and opened a cigar and candy store. He did not continue his business more than two or three days, but during the time he kept his place open the drug store was broken into and robbed of $1,000 worth of goods. The sudden disappearance of STRONG led to the supposition that he was implicated in the burglary, but thus far he has eluded search. HALL and LUCAS were arrested upon information of a conductor on the New Haven Railroad, who stated that they left a down train at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, each having a large bundle, supposed to contain a portion of the stolen property. A man named ORIN STORMS was arrested on Saturday, also charged with being implicated in the burglary, and all the prisoners will be sent to Connecticut.

A SWINDLE.—Small dealers, market-men, apple-women, stage drivers and stores have recently been imposed upon by a bogus coin looking like a cent, but which, on inspection, turns out to be only a baser coin galvanized with copper. It has the head with "Liberty" across the brow, the old wreath on the obverse, and is well calculated to deceive. Officer JAMES H. WARD, of the Seventeenth Precinct, took the matter in hand, and proceeded to No 142 Elm-street, where he found one SAMUEL H. BLACK, with an electrotyping apparatus, engaged in the manufacture of these bogus cents. He said he made them to sell. He was arrested, and on Friday examined before United States Commissioner CARROLL. Several witnesses who had been imposed upon by them were examined. They are mixed with good pennies, and thus escape notice. The case is still on.

STEAM ON THE NORTH RIVER.—It is evident from the preparations thus early making, that the traveling public may anticipate a lively competition for the pleasure, honor and profit of their company upon the peaceful waters of the lordly Hudson during the coming Summer. We hear of two entirely new lines, which will be started by men of capital, energy and experience. The People's Line will, of course, be continued, as will also the daily departure of Capt. A. L. ANDERSON'S crack boat, the *Thomas Powell*. It was rumored that outside parties had bought the *Powell*, and would run her in connection with the *Alida*. This report we are authorized to state is without foundation. Capt. ANDERSON still owns, and will continue to command, this favorite and crackiest of crack boats.

A SURPRISE PARTY.—On Friday last the Elders, Deacons and Trustees of the German Lutheran Church in Walker-street, near Broadway, proceeded in a body to the residence of their Pastor, Rev. Dr. C. F. STOHLMANN, who was celebrating the 25th anniversary of his wedding, and presented him with a very handsome service of silver. Speeches appropriate to the occasion were made by two of the Elders, Messrs. TIEMANN and HAAS, and happily responded to by the recipient. Short addresses were also made by Professor SEIFFAHRT, Dr. SENFF, and Rev. Mr. HENNICKE, which made the occasion a very happy one to all who were present. Rev. Dr. STOHLMANN has labored in that congregation since 1837, and is very much beloved by all the flock under his pastoral charge.

TRADE WITH JAPAN—VALUABLE CARGO.—The ship *Phantom*, Capt. SARGENT, which arrived last week from Shanghai, brought one of the most valuable cargoes ever imported to this country from China, its value reaching between *eight and nine hundred thousand* dollars, consisting of teas, cassia and raw silk. Of the latter article there were five hundred and thirty bales, and of these one hundred and forty-four contained the Japanese raw silk, brought from Japan to China for shipment to this port. As each bale of the Japanese silk is worth about $600, and as this is but the commencement of the shipments, some idea may be formed of the trade likely to grow up between the two countries, indirect at present, but which will doubtless soon be direct.

AN ACTRESS BADLY BURNED.—A young woman known professionally as HATTIE JAMES, and engaged at "The Gaieties" in Broadway, was terribly burned on Friday night last, at that place of amusement. While singing she approached too near the footlights; her clothes caught fire, and before the flames could be smothered, she was burned so badly that she is not expected to recover. She is said to be a good girl, and that she was of great assistance to her widowed mother, who, with a large family of children, lives at No. 164 Mott-st. Her professional friends intend joining in an entertainment for the benefit of the family.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.—JOSEPH SKILLMAN, a member of Baxter Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, who lost his life on Friday morning last at the fire in Fulton-street, was buried yesterday afternoon at Greenwood Cemetery. His remains were followed down Broadway by nearly the entire Fire Department in citizens' dress, with badges, preceded by the Department banner. At Hamilton Ferry the procession disbanded, the Company to which deceased belonged alone accompanying the body of their late comrade to the grave. While the *cortège* was *en route* to the ferry, all the fire-bells were tolled.

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 26 Fourth-avenue, upon the body of Mr. OTIS T. PETERS, a hoop-skirt manufacturer, who cut his throat on Saturday evening with a razor. Deceased had been of late much troubled in mind, and at the time of taking his life was evidently somewhat deranged. He was conversing with one of his friends, and, suddenly taking the razor from his pocket, drew it across his throat, causing a wound which almost immediately resulted in his death.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—On Saturday night, about 10½ o'clock, one of the engines of the Hudson River Railroad, in backing out of the wood-yard at the Thirty first-street dépôt, ran over a man who was lying upon the track, and mangled him in so frightful a manner as to make his identification impossible. His head was separated from his body, and his clothes and flesh were ground together into a mass of pulp. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on the remains.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest on Friday upon the body of JAMES H. COLLARD, a native of this State, 24 years of age, who was fatally injured on the 28th ult., at Sufferns, on the Erie Railroad. Deceased was a brakeman on the cars, and while attaching the couplings, the train was put in motion. He was crushed in a shocking manner, and having been brought to the City, was placed in the New-York Hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was given.

A VICTIM OF THE COLD.—A woman, of whom nothing is known save that she had been seen in an intoxicated condition on Thursday afternoon, was found dead on Friday morning in the area-way of No. 77 Washington-street. She had, without doubt, crept into the place for shelter and been frozen to death. Officer CAREY, of the First Ward, had the remains taken to the Station-house, where an inquest was held upon them.

FIRE IN A STABLE.—About 1 o'clock on Friday afternoon a fire occurred at a stable, owned and occupied by ROBERT LAWS, in Fourteenth-street, between Avenues B and C. Damage to the extent of $100 was done. The cause of the fire is not known.

Rev. W. H. MILBURN repeats his very interesting lecture on "What a Blind Man saw in England," at the Cooper Institute, this evening.

Arrivals in the City.

Senator Grant, J. Hastings, and J. C. Davidson of Albany; E. Convers, of Boston; Capt. W. Brown, of Fall River; O. B. Billings of Vermont; Col. Trott, of Washington, and Lieut. Wells, of Hartford, are at the Astor House.

Judge E. Loring, W. H. Wilkinson, and C. Crowingsheld, of Boston; Judge A. Gregg, of South Carolina; Prof. J. P. Cook, of Cambridge; W. Cameron, of Va., and Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Col. Sam. Colt and family, of Hartford; Dr. G. P. Hinton, of Petersburgh, Va.; G. M Dexter, of Boston; C. G. Shaw, of Cincinnati, and J. Richards, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J M. Read, of Albany, and J. Phillips, of Illinois, are at the Union-place Hotel.

Capt. McGuigan, of the steamship *Vigo*; J. H. Johnson, of Alabama, and T. Hopkins, are at the Everett House.

Lieut. Ball, of the United States Navy, and F. Enthoven, of London, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Senatorial Contest—A Peep Behind the Scenes.

From the New-York Leader.

As much labor and ingenuity have been expended in misrepresenting the character and issue of the recent contest for WM. H. SEWARD'S seat in the Senate of the United States,—we are not without hope that the following true, plain and unvarnished statement of the facts in the case, may be accepted as a refreshing relief to the political eye, already somewhat weary—not to put too fine a point upon it—of the very highly-colored crimson and orange battle-pieces, after the manner of HORACE VERNET, recently exhibited upon the distinguished easel of the *Tribune*.

Some months ago Mr. CHARLES COOK, of Schuyler County, paid a visit to Albany for the purpose of entreating and compelling Mr. THURLOW WEED to accept the Senatorship. In this entreaty he was joined by Gov. MORGAN. Mr. COOK having canvassed the Legislature sufficiently to ascertain that with Mr. WEED as a candidate there would be all but a unanimous vote in his favor,—the opposition led by Mr. B. F. CAMP on behalf of Mr. GREELEY dwindling down almost out of sight in all quarters when WEED'S name was mentioned.

But from some reason or other—possibly because appreciating at its true worth the higher dignity and greater freedom of the editorial chair—Mr. WEED refused to abandon the fixed resolve which has heretofore led him, on so many occasions, to refuse public station; and then it was that Mr COOK waited upon Judge IRA HARRIS with an offer of his support, and the support of his friends, if Judge HARRIS would consent to become a candidate.

Before giving any reply, Mr. HARRIS waited upon Mr. WEED, stated Mr. COOK'S proposition, and asked advice,—Mr. HARRIS clearly setting forth that he would be governed in the matter exclusively by the wishes and judgment of Gov. SEWARD and Mr. WEED, with whom all his political sentiments were in unison, and with whom he wished to continue on the same terms of relationship as heretofore.

To this Mr. WEED answered that his own candidate and the candidate of Gov. SEWARD, was Mr. WILLIAM M EVARTS, and that everything in their power to do towards electing him should be done. Nevertheless, as there were ten or twelve members of the Legislature who could not possibly be induced to vote for EVARTS, though equally opposed to Mr. GREELEY, Mr. WEED thought that Judge HARRIS should take the field in his own behalf, trusting to the chances of battle, and with a promise that the Weed forces would support him whenever—if ever—it should become clear that the further pressing of EVARTS could only have issue in GREELEY'S election.

This conversation and all subsequent conversations with Judge HARRIS, Mr. WEED reported verbatim to Mr. EVARTS—such being the understanding on which the interviews were based; and all through the contest, WEED, EVARTS and HARRIS were in constant communication as to the varying complexion of the fight—each candidate doing the best he could for himself; but both agreeing, that, in the present state of public affairs, Mr. GREELEY'S election could hardly fail to have a most disastrous effect throughout even the conservative States of the South. In this view, we should say, Messrs. ANGEL, of Alleghany, and MAKBEL, of Schuyler—the prominent leaders for Judge HARRIS—very sincerely sympathized.

As to the stories put in circulation to the effect that Mr. WEED wrote a letter asking EVARTS to back out and that EVARTS replied by visiting Albany, where his presence embarrassed Mr. WEED'S movements,—there is no truth in them, but they are the exact reverse of truth. EVARTS only consented to take personal part in the canvass on Mr. WEED'S urgent solicitation and at a time when it was beginning to look very questionable whether GREELEY could be defeated by any means—so unexpectedly violent and radical had become the tone of the Legislature.

For the rest, Mr. EVARTS was in the Executive Chamber with Mr. WEED during the whole evening of the caucus—Judge HARRIS being in communication with both gentlemen through his brother, and perfect harmony existing in their councils. Mr. EVARTS himself was the first to suggest his own withdrawal and the concentration of the conservative vote on HARRIS—Mr. WEED not acquiescing in this at once, but trying one more vote before issuing his rescript to the faithful. This is the true history of the Senatorial contest, and every reader can now determine for himself whether the radical Greeleyite warriors of the Republican Party have any special cause to claim the result as a triumph. To us, as mere outsiders, the shoe seems to fit better on the other foot.

PERSONAL.

—The New-York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* denies the stories that Ex-Postmaster Fowler is in destitute circumstances. Friends of Mr. Fowler, who are in constant communication with him, state that he is in receipt of a handsome salary as agent of a large company near Mexico, and that independently of that he has a respectable sum on hand in cash—sufficient, at all events, to maintain himself in entire comfort for a twelvemonth, at least, and that in case he should need more, it would be promptly and cheerfully sent to him. The parties by whom he is employed are greatly pleased with his management thus far, and he has their entire confidence. He writes home in good spirits, and is far from abandoning the hope of returning to New-York, and discharging every obligation against him.

—Two girls confined in the State-prison at Jeffersonville, Indiana, came very near effecting an escape on the night of Feb. 2. They succeeded in picking the lock of the door that leads to the yard, and with the aid of a rope they managed to climb up to the second window, which is but a few feet from the top of the wall. A water-spout in the corner, near the window, running to the top of the building, aided them in getting a foothold. They were just in the act of scaling the walls, when the spout cracked under their weight, and gave the alarm. They were instantly captured, and are now under strict surveillance. One of the same girls succeeded in escaping from the prison in the same manner some months since, but was captured a few weeks after and returned.

—The quiet town of Greenwich, Conn., was thrown into a painful state of excitement, on Feb. 8, by a sad casualty which occurred at the Meeting-House District School. Almira M. Cox, an orphan girl about nine years old, ignited her dress by coming in contact with a red-hot stove in the dressing room. She was alone in the apartment at the time, and on discovering that her clothes were in flames, ran out into the yard and attempted to extinguish the fire by rolling over in the snow. Before relief could reach her, she was fatally burned.

—The Rochester *Democrat* records a skating feat which, it thinks, will not soon be repeated in its essential features. On Feb. 5 Mr. JAMES JONES, of Rochester, a gentleman who has passed his sixtieth year, skated from that city to Holley. On the next day he returned to Rochester, having in company his grandson, a little fellow only 12 years of age, and a young artist of Rochester. The distance is 25 miles, and the three travelers skated it in two hours and nineteen minutes! The average rate of speed was a little less than a mile in five minutes.

—Ex-Gov. Banks writes to his friends in Boston that himself and family are in excellent health, and that they are delighted with their new home.

—Gov. MORGAN and lady were present at a grand skating carnival, in Albany, a few evenings since.

—Low & Son, of London, are soon to publish a memoir of Hon. Abraham Lincoln.

DEAFNESS CURED.—Mr. BARTHOLOMEW POTTER, of Monson, Hampden County, Mass., an old gentleman, 83 years of age, who is now on a visit to some friends in this City, suffered under the affliction of deafness for forty years, without any cessation or change. A son of this gentleman—Mr. D. F. POTTER, labored under the same malady, and his case was deemed hereditary, and therefore incurable. He was induced, however, to place himself under the treatment of Dr. LIGHTHILL, of this City, who completely restored his hearing. The father followed the example of the son, and the same good, but more remarkable result ensued, and he now hears as well as any one. This we regard as an achievement of medical skill worthy of comment.

[Advertisement.]

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York—*Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*—will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.*

Dr. BRIDGE is permitted to refer to:
HORACE GREELEY, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof. A. P. PEABODY, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT FIRE AT JAMESTOWN.
JANUARY 30, 1861.

JAMESTOWN BANK,
JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your inquiries about the safe of your make which I bought from you for the Jamestown Bank, we would say the safe has resisted the fire well, and has answered all our expectations. The fire in which the safe was tried was fully as severe as any that could occur in this place. Over forty-two places of business were destroyed, and our banking house was in the centre of them. We removed many of our books before the fire reached us, but about $3,000 in specie, some of our books and many valuable papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., remained in the safe and passed through the fire. We consider it had a very severe trial, as it fell upon a pile of wood in our cellar. The safe remained in the fire for fourteen hours before we could get it out, the fire still burning under it when removed. Not a drop of water was thrown on the building from the commencement, as the heat was too great for the firemen to get within reach. The safe has done all that you promised. We found our books, money, papers, bonds, mortgages, &c., all safe, no sign of fire, and in no way damaged, except being a little steamed.

Yours truly,
ALONZO KENT, President,
J. MAYHEW, Cashier.

ANOTHER SAFE.

JAMESTOWN, Feb. 6, 1861.

Messrs. HERRING & Co.

Gents: At the great fire which occurred here on the night of the 30th ult., the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which I purchased from you last summer, containing all my books, papers and money, and a large amount of jewelry, was in my store, which was located in the centre of the burning buildings. The fire broke out about 11½ o'clock, and, in less than one hour, nearly fifty buildings were in flames, and the whole business portion of the town was threatened with destruction. The heat was so great that, when the fire was raging on both sides of the street, which is an unusually wide one, no person could approach the burning buildings, or pass through the street—consequently not a drop of water was thrown either upon my building, which was the middle of a three-story brick block, or upon my Safe, during the fire. The flames burned fearfully for a long time. The Safe fell into the cellar, and was exposed until the fire had exhausted itself. We got it out of the ruins about 10 o'clock the next morning, and finding it would not unlock, were obliged to cut it open. My books, paper and money were all preserved, no injury being done, except to the binding of the books. A portion of the jewelry was damaged, owing to the steam generated in the safe which stained and discolored them. The greater part, however, was well preserved, and several watches which were running before the fire were *still running when taken out* of the safe, marking the true time of the day. I return you the old safe to exhibit to your customers. You will see the knobs and plates are all melted off, and wish you to send me another of the same size and kind. I had a safe in my store of Pittsburg manufacture standing near the door, which did not result so well, the inside with its contents being entirely (or nearly so) destroyed by the heat.

LEVANT L. MASON.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES—The best security from fire now known. Manufactured only by
HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.
FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia.
HERRING & Co., New-Orleans.
HERRING & Co., Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

BALL UP AND PRICES DOWN.—We have this day (Jan. 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.
CONOVER & WALKER,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb 9.

FLOUR drooping, at $5 for superfine. WHEAT dull; sales, 2,000 bushels; red, $1 25@$1 27; white, $1 30@$1 40. CORN dull, at 56c.@65c. PROVISIONS dull. COFFEE—Rio, 12½c.@13¾c. WHISKY steady, at 17¾c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 9.

FLOUR very dull at $4 60@$4 70 for Superfine. WHISKY at 13¾c. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. BACON firm and quiet. PORK quiet and firm at $17@$17 25 for Mess. LARD dull at 9¾c. Sight Exchange on New-York firm at ½ ℔ cent. premium. Money market unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb 9.

FLOUR dull and heavy; Ohio and Howard-street, $5 25; City Mills at $5 12½. WHEAT dull; Red. $1 25@$1 28; White, $1 40@$1 60. CORN steady; Yellow at 59c @61c.; White, 66c.@68c. PROVISIONS quiet. COFFEE active at 12¾c @13c. WHISKY dull at 18c.

MOBILE, Saturday, Feb 9.

COTTON—Sales of 1,000 bales at 10⅝c. for Middling. The market is very dull.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Feb. 9.

COTTON closed with a declining tendency; sales to-day 4,500 bales, at 10¾c. for Middling. SUGAR steady, at 4⅜c.@5¾c. for fair to fully fair. MOLASSES 23c @26c. FLOUR at $5 90@$6 for superfine. CORN, 61c.@65c. WHISKY at 18½c @19c. Exchange on London 102½@103½. FREIGHTS unaltered.

Ocean Mails.

The Mails for California and South Pacific Coast *via* Panama by the *Northern Light* will close to-day, the 11th, at 10 A. M.

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 9.—*In steamship Etna, for Liverpool*—Dr. Fell, Capt. James Haggerty, Capt. John Pope U S N, N. C. Fisher and son F Roever E T Buerhmann E Moutel John McKay Michael Smith and wife Charles Collins, A. Bridges, Camille Dugrocar, Marcel Dugrocar, Henry Moulton and wife, Thomas Anderson, B. Pascal, P. Dunjes, Haine Dekker Meyer Cohn.

In steamship Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c.—S. J. Carrington and sister, Wm. Davis, Wm. Herrington, R. W. Hyman, Capt. H. R. Johnson, B. B. Woodson, J. P. Carter, J M. Vinal, J. M. Worth, Mrs. Richard Barse, Miss Rosella Baker.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Jamestown, from Norfolk, &c.—Mrs. Redford Wm. Limerick, Daniel Hanenk and lady, Jno. Dixson and son, Lewis Genoa, Jas Eldridge, J. O. Phipps, J. M. Lane, Mary Huergumere, Mrs. Lignort and two sons, W. Parkenson, F Smith and lady, E. H. Ludwig lady and three children; G Beelurs and lady, and six in steerage.

In steamship Mount Vernon, from Savannah—Capt. Chandler, Rev. A. Steele, Lieut. Rodgers, Lieut. Schumaker, B. H. Nottingham, A. Aikins, J. Barry, J. Schinkel, Chas. Cullman, Master J. Nagh, G. A. Hooker, P. West, C. Sheril, C. P. Dwyer, Peter P. Clime, P. Dunn, E. Bruen, J. Leland, J, Dwyer.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 5 30 | Moon sets... 7 42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 8 52 | Gov. Island.. 9 41 | Hell Gate....11 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken; Augusta, Woodhull Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; North Carolina, Powell, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co; Patapsco, Vale, Portland H. B. Cromwell & Co; George's Creek, Willetts, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell & Co

Steamer Daylight, Springer, Moorehead City, D. C. Murray.

Ships Florence Nightingale, Holmes, Liverpool, Crocker, Wood & Co; Rattler, Almy, Havre, W Whitlock Jr; Wild Hunter Baldrey, Liverpool, C. Comstock; Helena, (Brem.) Kuhlmann Bremen Chas Luling; Elize and Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholt, Bremen, Henschen & Unkart

Barks G. Moxly, Jr., Holm, St. Marks, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Campanero Dubell, Rio Janeiro, Rundell, Jones & Rudge; Wildfire, Perkins, Gibraltar, Gomez, Wallace & Co.

Brigs Herald, Gray, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Arctus, (Swed.,) Ohlsen Cork and a market, Funch & Meincke; Prentiss Hobbs, Park, Portsmouth, G. L. Hatch

Schooners Plymouth Rock, Norris, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Senator, Patten, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co; Norfolk Packet, Bedell, Savannah, Wallace, Sherwood & Co.; Grace Girdle, Clark, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Ann Turner, Ayres Philadelphia J. W. McKee; Mulgrave, (Br.,) Romkay, Halifax, James Hunter & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Patapsco, Vale, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Feb. 8, at 4 P. M., off Quick's Hole, passed a schr., of about 175 tons, sunk; had about 15 feet of her lower masts out of water. The P. has experienced heavy S. S. W. and N. N. W. gales during the passage. Is completely iced up. The first officer and some of the crew are badly frostbitten

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Westchester, Clark, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell

Schr. Albert Mason, Corson, Fernandina, Fla., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Lewis Mulford, Doyle, Mobile 18 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. S. P. Bailey, Robinson, Norfolk, with corn for Providence.

Schr. W. E. Leggett, Simpson, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. F. P. Simpson, Decker, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Jan. 19. via Portland Feb. 7, at 7 A. M, with mdse. to Francis McDonald & Co. Has had heavy W. and N W. gales since leaving Portland

Steamship Mount Vernon Layfield, Savannah with mdse and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. From Cape Lookout to Hatteras, experienced heavy gales from N E.

Steamship Jamestown, Skinner, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Manhattan Dixon Liverpool Jan 9, with mdse. and 115 passengers to C. H Marshall & Co. Feb. 7, off Montauk had a heavy blow from N. W.; lost and split sails and had most of the crew frostbitten.

Ship Cairo, Wooster, Rotterdam Dec 13, with schnapps to Udolpho Wolf. Was up to the Highlands 7th inst., during the N. W. gale; received no damage.

Ship Arcole, Crafts, Havre 52 ds., with mdse. and 15 passengers to J Atkins & Co

Bark Philena, (of Lubec,) Winslow Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Experienced some heavy weather

Bark May Flower, Duell, Barbados via St. Thomas 17 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons of New-Haven.

Brig Sarah Flagg, (of Machias) Allen Bonaire Jan. 16, with salt to F. Talbot & Co. Has experienced very heavy weather since crossing the Gulf Stream; lost and split sails; has 3 of the crew frostbitten. The S. F. was detained at Bonaire 15 ds for want of boats to load with, there being but three boats fit for use at the Island, consequently only one vessel can load at a time.

Brig Greyhound, Nickerson, Cadiz Dec. 15, with mdse. to H. D Brookman & Co. Experienced heavy westerly weather the entire passage; has suffered some in sails and rigging. Jan 27, lat 28 02, lon. 62 56 spoke schr. Edward Everett, of Provincetown, from Baltimore for Antigua, 25 ds. out. Feb 6, experienced a heavy gale from N W; was hove to, and driven off 60 miles

Brig Geo Downes, (of Calais,) Jamieson, Campeachy 20 ds, with mahogany to Metcalf & Duncan. Had heavy weather. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Proteus Chipman Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar and melado to J. Ward & Co. Has had heavy weather; lost 4 hhds melado from the deck.

Brig Thomas M. Mayhew, Frith, Bermuda 8 ds. with hides to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Eliza and Rebecca (of Great Egg Harbor,) Price. Trinidad de Cuba Jan 22, with molasses to Van Brunt & Slaght. Rode out the late gale at anchor under the Great Swamp, in company with a large number of fore-and-aft schooners.

Schr. Oregon, Krause, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Dawley Corners & Co.

Schr. Herndon Gaskell Washington N C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Brown De Rossett & Co.

Schr. Sunny South, Weeks Newbern N C., 5 ds., with cotton and naval stores to Dancy Hyman & Co.

Schr T. Barkalow, Bodine Virginia 2 ds, oysters.

Schr. A M. Acken Acken, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr Sherwood Williams, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Sloop Victory Gladding Providence 2 ds., with mdse.

WIND—During the day S. W., and very light.

Below.

Ship Messenger, Hooper, Callao Oct. 20, via Hampton Roads, with guano.

Brig Martha Washington Anderson, Cardenas 12 ds.

Schr. Mountain Avenue, of New-London, from Sisal.

Sailed.

Steamship Etna, for Liverpool, (and passed the Battery at 1:15 P. M.) Ship Dreadnought, for Liverpool. Bark Alice Tainter, for New-Orleans

Also, steamships Augusta, for Savannah; North Carolina, for Wilmington, N C., Yorktown, for Norfolk, &c. From S. W. Spit—Ship St. Nicholas, for Havre.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Feb. 10—Arr. Prussian bark William, fm. Liverpool; Norwegian bark Rex, ——.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb 9—Arr ships Golden Eagle, Liverpool; Valentia, Havre; Susan Fearing, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Storm Bird D'Oyley, hence (cleared Dec. 12) for London arrived at Gravesend Jan. 23, having experienced fearful weather during the passage. Dec. 25, had a heavy gale from N. E. which lasted 108 hours, with little variation in force during which a sea boarded her starting everything adrift on deck. She reached port however, with comparatively little damage.

The steamship Marion, of the Charleston Line, is now on the Large Sectional Dock for repairs.

The steamship Columbia, for Charleston, will be detained until Wednesday next.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—During the gale of Thursday the ship Manlius, about to sail for Liverpool, was dragged into the sand on one side of the Channel, where she still remains, but will probably be floated off when the tide rises. It is thought she has sustained no damage. The steamer Belvidere, from Richmond for this port, is reported ashore off the mouth of Magoth River. Assistance will probably be sent from Anapolis

NEWPORT, Feb 8—A schr, name unknown, is ashore on Smith's Beach; both masts gone, and flag nailed to the stump of mainmast. Assistance has been sent.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba Jan. 22, barks Alnah, Nevins, for Philadelphia, wtg.; Casco Gardner, for New-York, ldg; R G W. Dodge, Jarvis, for do, wtg; Franklin, Mitchell for Boston, ldg.; Lysander, Glover, do., do.; brigs Machias, Shoppy, for New-York Jan. 23; Caroline, Norton do., ldg; C. C. Van Horn, Merriam, for Philadelphia do., schrs. Germ Wilson for New-York, ldg; Velma Suggett just arr

At Bonaire Jan. 16, brigs C. W. Ring, Corbert for Portland wtg.; A Rowell, Boyd wtg.; A C. Robbins, (Br.,) for New-York wtg.; would sail about Jan 25

HONOLULU—Arr. Dec. 8, Am whale ship Josephine, and sld. 10th to cruise; H. B. M's steamer Albert, 26 ds. from Esquimalavi; 9th, brigantine Orbit, Sherman, 20 ds. from San Francisco, and sld 18th, for Hong Kong; Am schr Albert, Brooks, 26 ds from Kangawa, en route to San Francisco; 10th, Am. brig Josephine, Stone, 8 ds from Jarvis Island, and sld. again on the 21st, for the same place. On the 12th, Am whale ship J. P. West, Tucker, returned from sea, on account of the sickness of the Captain. 28th, arr. bark Zoe, Bush, 28 ds. from McKeon's Island

Sailed—Dec. 8, Am. whale ship Maria Theresa, Coop, for New-Bedford; Am. whale ship Arctic, Phillips, for Phenix and Howland Islands; 10th, Am whale ship Carolina, Harding, for New-Bedford; 11th, Am whale ship Hibernia II, Edwards, for a cruise; Am. bark Alice, Beebe, for a cruise; 17th, Am whale ship Majestic, Chester, for New-Bedford; 15th, bark Harvest, Chany, for a cruise and home; 17th, brig Alopa, Manuel, for a cruise; 18th, Am. whale ship Harrison, Rood, for a cruise; 21st, ship South Boston, Randolph, for a cruise; brig Josephine, Stone, Jarvis Island.

The Am ship Siam, Rice, was to sail Dec. 31, for Jarvis Island; same day, bark Behring, for New-Bedford.

The clipper ship Triton had been chartered to convey a circus company from Honolulu to Valparaiso.

A SOOTHING LETTER.

GEORGE A. FOWLER, of Guilford, writes under date June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you that MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time in a thirty-five years' drug business that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording quietude and relief without any unpleasant effects attending its use. Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Orders are coming in every day from Druggists in all parts of the country, "Send me more of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Millions of bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are sold every year in the United States.

Give us an old nurse for diseases incident to the period of teething in children. Here you have that old nurse for 25 cents, in the form of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP never fails to give immediate relief.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by all Druggists throughout the United States.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that you can rely upon to give rest to yourself, and relief and health to your infant.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been the means of restoring the drooping spirits in many mothers.

This is the season of the year to use MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Druggists everywhere now keep MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame world-wide. Physicians order and use it wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D's have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity, and become a household word, and thousands of mothers thank Mrs. Winslow for the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

When the present race of "Cordials" have followed in the footsteps of their "illustrious predecessors," MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP will continue to be a popular favorite and a blessing to every mother.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

A REAL GENUINE ARTICLE
AND ONE

Recommended by statesmen, judges, divines, physicians of all the schools, as well as ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing for intelligence, not only in this City, but every city and village in the United States, Canada, the Provinces, West India Islands, and indeed in all parts of the world, and one that has been used by untold millions, and the universal testimony is that it is a true, genuine HAIR RESTORATIVE. Reader, can it be that so many millions are mistaken, when its effects are tested by the sense of seeing? No, they are not mistaken. Then every gentleman and lady who wishes a good head of hair should keep a bottle constantly on hand. If young and old will do this, the world will soon see no gray or bald heads. Ladies, think of this and act upon it, and get and keep a bottle of Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE on hand, and you will never be mortified with gray hair or a bald head. We will only add the testimony of a very distinguished Physician of St. Louis. Read. You cannot doubt:

ST. LOUIS, July 10, 1860.

O. J. WOOD Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the beneficial effects of your Hair Restorative after a trial of five years. I commenced using your Restorative in January, 1855, since which time I have not been without a bottle on hand. When I commenced the use, my hair was quite thin, and at least one-third gray. A few applications stopped its falling, and in three weeks' time there was not a gray hair to be found, neither has there been up to this time.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying two or three times per month. My hair has ever continued healthy, soft, and glossy, and my scalp perfectly free from dandruff. I do not imagine the facts above mentioned will be of any particular advantage to you or even flatter your vanity at this late day, as I am well aware they are all well known already, and even more wonderful ones throughout the Union. I have occupied my time in traveling the greater part of the time the past three years, and have taken pride and pleasure in recommending your Restorative, and exhibiting its effects in my own case. In several instances I have met with people that have pronounced it a humbug; saying they had used it and without effect. In every instance, however, it proved, by probing the matter, that they had not used your article at all, but had used some new article, said to be as good as yours, and selling at about half the price. I have noticed two or three articles myself, advertised as above, which I have no doubt are humbugs. It is astonishing that people will patronize an article of no reputation, when there is one at hand that has been proved beyond a doubt.

Apparently, some of those charlatans have not brains enough to write an advertisement, as I notice they have copied yours, word for word, in several instances, merely inserting some other name in place of yours.

I have, within the past five years, seen and talked with more than two thousand persons that have used your preparation with perfect success—some for baldness, gray hair, scald head, dandruff, and every disease the scalp and head are subject to.

I called to see you, personally, at your original place of business here, but learned you were now living in New-York.

You are at liberty to publish this or to refer parties to me. Any communication addressed to me, care Box No. 1,920, will be promptly answered.

Yours, truly, JAMES WHITE, M. D.

Dépôt No. 444 Broadway New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by every good druggist in the city and country. Also, sold by all fancy goods and perfumery dealers.

At Prof. WOOD'S establishment, No. 444 Broadway, will be found always a full and complete supply of all the popular family medicines, fresh and genuine. Remember this. Such an establishment has long been needed in the City, and particularly some central point in Broadway, and we are glad to announce that such an one has been established. Go there to get your patent medicines, and get a circular of the Hair Restorative and Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator.

BOWERY THEATRE.
SIGNAL AND TRANSCENDANT SUCCESS
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) Feb. 11,
And every evening during the week,
The great, superbly brilliant entertainment,
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD,
OR
THREE HOURS OF ENCHANTMENT,
AMIDST MAGIC, MYSTERY AND MIRTH,
In a brilliant
PSYCHOMANTEUM,
The resplendency of which produced on Monday evening a
FURORE OF EXSTATIC DELIGHT,
Whilst the entertainment itself was received with whirlwinds of applause.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commence at 7½.
Day performances Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2½ o'clock.